REPORT RESUMES

ED 010 458 48
BEGINNING INDONESIAN, VOLUME 3.
BY- DYEN, ISIDORE
REPORT NUMBER NDEA-VI-251-3
EDRS PRICE MF-$0.36 HC-$8.28 207P.

DESCRIPTORS- MODERN LANGUAGES, *INDONESIAN, *LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION, *LANGUAGE PROGRAMS, LANGUAGE GUIDES, *TRANSLATION, *GRAMMAR,

VOLUME 3 OF A 4 VOLUME WORK ON BEGINNING INDONESIAN CONTAINS LESSONS 13-18 OF A TOTAL OF 24. THESE SIX LESSONS PROVIDE DRILLS IN BASIC INDONESIAN SENTENCE PATTERNS INVOLVING THE USE OF THE PASSIVE VOICE, PRONUNCIATION TECHNIQUES, ORTHOGRAPHY, FINAL VOWELS, AND FINAL SYLLABLES. LANGUAGE DRILLS ARE ALSO PROVIDED CONCERNING THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR AND THINGS TO EAT. RELATED REPORTS ARE ED 010 456 THROUGH ED 010 459. (GD)

ED010458

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BEGINNING INDONESIAN

Lessons 1 - 24

Isidore Dyen

Volume III

LESSON 13

13a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
madjalah	magazine
taruh [taruq, taroq]	put
menaruh	put
ditaruh	be put
suatu	a certain
suatu tempat	a certain, some place
1. Madjalah itu/ saja taruh disuatu tempat.	1. I put that magazine somewhere.
lupa	forget
2. Sudah lupa dimana.	2. (I)'ve forgotten where.
djangan	don't
kamar	room
kamar depan	front room
3. Djangan tjari dikamar depan!	3. Don't look for it in the front room.
lemari	wardrobe
kamar tidur	bedroom
4. Tjari sadja dalam lemari dikamar tidur!	4. Just look for it in the wardrobe in the bedroom.
agaknja	probably
simpan	keep, save, put away
menjimpan	keep, save, put away
disimpan	be kept, saved, put away
5. Agaknja/ saja simpan disitu tadi.	5. I probably put it away there before.

takut	fear
robék or kojak	torn
6. Saja takut/ nanti robék.	6. I was afraid it might get torn (if I didn't).
ketemukan	find
mengetemukan	find
diketemukan	be found
robék [robèk] or kojak	tear
merobék or mengojak	tear
dirobék or dikojak	be torn
7. Kalau diketemukan anak saja/ nanti dirobéknja.	7. If my child found it, he might tear it.
8. O ini dia. Masih baik.	8. Oh, here it is. It's still all right.
dilihat	be seen
dilihatnja	be seen by him
9. Rupanja/ belum dilihatnja.	9. Apparently he hasn't seen it yet.
batja	read
membatja	read
dibatja	be read
suluh	torch
Suluh Indonésia	Suluh Indonesia (name of newspaper)

berikan	give (an object)
memberikan	give (an object)
diberikan	be given (of an object)

10. Apa sudah membatja Suluh Indonésia jang saja berikan kepada saudara tadi?

10. Have you read the Suluh Indonesia I gave you before?

artikel	article
menarik	interesting
mengenai [mengenai] or tentang	about, regarding
pidato [pidató]	speech
présidén [perésidèn]	president
Sukarno	Sukarno

11. Ada artikel jang menarik mengenai pidato Présidén Sukarno.

11. There's an interesting article about President Sukarno's speech.

waktu	time
surat kabar or koran	newspaper

12. Belum ada waktu | untuk membatja surat kabar.

12. I haven't had the time yet to read a newspaper.

selama ini	all this time
terus	uninterruptedly, immediately
sibuk	busy

bungkus	wrap
membungkus	wrap
dibungkus	be wrapped

13. Selama ini/ saja terus sibuk/ membungkus barang-barang. — 13. All this time I've been continually busy wrapping things up.

sebuah	one (object)
dua-buah	two (objects)
tiga-buah	three (objects)
bungkusan	package, bundle
selesai [selesèy]	finish

14. Ini/ tiga-buah bungkusan/ jang sudah selesai. — 14. Here are three packages that are finished.

bawa [bawa']	bring, carry
membawa	bring, carry
dibawa	be brought, carried
kantor	office
pos	mail
kantor pos	post office
kirim	send
mengirim	send
dikirim	be sent

15. Harus dibawa kekantor pos/ untuk dikirim. — 15. They have to be taken to the post-office to be mailed (lit. sent).

berdjalan-djalan	walk around, take a walk

16. Mari kita berdjalan-djalan. 16. Let's take a walk.

tunggu	wait, wait for
menunggu	wait, wait for
ditunggu	be waited for

17. Baiklah! tunggu sebentar lagi! 17. All right. Wait a moment longer.

An Additional Transitive

ingat	remember
mengingat	remember
diingat	be remembered

13a.2. Notes

[Notes on pronunciation and spelling, which have been in a separate division up until now, will hereafter be included as the first among the notes.]

Note 13a.2.1. The standard orthography.

From here on sentences will be written in the main according to the rules of spelling in standard dictionaries. This differs somewhat from the spelling used in newspapers and books but also from the spelling that has been used up until now to make the proper pronunciation clear.

To indicate the pronunciation we shall continue to use the writing that we have used up until now, but will place the letters in brackets: e.g. [é].

In the spelling of Indonesian in newspapers and books the letter e can represent [e], [é] or [è]. Thus the words [lebih], [saté], and [mèdja] are spelled lebih, sate, and medja respectively.

Dictionaries generally distinguish [e] from [é] and [è]. The latter two however are both written é. Thus [saté] and [mèdja] are written saté and médja respectively.

In most other respects there are no differences between the spelling in dictionaries and that of newspapers and books. By standard orthography we mean the spelling of Indonesian found in dictionaries, newspapers and books.

Other important differences between the spelling used hitherto and the spelling used from now on are:

1. [èy] is written -ai: [sampèy] is written sampai.

2. [aw] if final or before a consonant is written au: [kalaw] is kalau 'if'; [sawdagar] is saudagar 'merchant'. Furthermore the word mau represents both [mau] and [maw]. The word [sodara] is written saudara.

3. h is written between vowels in a number of words in which it is not usually pronounced: tahu [tau] 'know', tahun [taun] 'year', lihat [liat] 'see'.

Note 13a.2.2. Transitive verbs: passive.

We have seen (7a.3.3) that there are three forms of a transitive verb: the short active, the long active with meNG- prefix (e.g. mentjari 'look for'), the short active (e.g. tjari), and the base (e.g. tjari) generally identical in form with the short active.

The short active appears in commands:

tjari saja dalam lemari dikamar tidur! 'Just look in
the wardrobe in the bedroom.' (13a.1.4)

djangan tjari dikamar depan! 'Don't look for it in the
front room.' (13a.1.3)

Only the short active is used in positive commands. For negative commands every one uses the short active as above (djangan tjari), but some also use the long active.

The long active (with the meNG-prefix) is used in the ACTIVE-GOAL CONSTRUCTION. The phrase mentjari madjalah 'look for a magazine' is an active-goal construction: it consists of an active mentjari, and an adjunct as goal madjalah to which a word like saja can be added as subject: saja mentjari madjalah. 'I am looking for a magazine.' Similar active-goal constructions occur in the following sentences:

apa saudara sudah membeli *buku*? 'Have you bought a book?'

In the active-goal construction the verb does not receive the principal stress except in the case when nja represents the goal. Thus if the sentence is to single out the event rather than deal with the combination of event and goal, one way of constructing such a sentence is by making the goal a subject rather than an adjunct. In this case the long active is NOT used; instead the BASE is used. The equivalents of the two sentences above are as follows:

madjalah/ saja *tjari*. 'I looked for magazines or the magazine (magazines or the magazine was looked for by me).'

apa buku/ saudara be*li*? 'Did you buy the book?'

The combination of actor and base is called the PASSIVE PHRASE. Above, saudara beli is a passive phrase.

As is the case with other verbs the subject need not be present with the passive phrase:

Agaknja saja simpan di*situ* tadi. 'I probably put it (lit. it was probably put by me) away there before.' (13a.1.5)

When the actor involved is the speaker or addressee, the difference between active and passive is as above.

When the actor is a third person (neither the speaker nor the addressee), there is a certain amount of variation in usage.

There is a form derived from the base by adding the prefix di-: thus ditjari 'be looked for', dibeli 'be bought'. Here the actor must (for most Indonesians) be a third person. However the enclitic nja can be added for greater specificity. Thus one can say:

buku itu/ sudah dibe*li*. 'That book has been bought.'

buku itu/ sudah dibe*linja*. 'That book has been bought by him, them.'

buku itu/ sudah dibeli mer*éka*. 'That book has been bought by them.

Sentences can be changed from active to passive, provided the verb is transitive, in the following way:

1. If the actor is the first or second person (speaker or addressee):

   a. apa saudara sudah membatja Suluh Indo*nésia*? 'Have you read Suluh Indonesia?'

      becomes: apa Suluh Indonésia/ sudah saudara *batja*?

      or: apa Suluh Indonésia/ saudara sudah *batja*?

   b. saja membungkus barang-*barang*. 'I am wrapping things.'

      becomes: barang -barang saja *bungkus*. 'I have wrapped the things.'

The first example illustrates the fact that the actor with the base is often placed immediately before the base so that any auxiliary, aspectual or negative precedes the actor. Such a phrase is called a CLOSE PASSIVE PHRASE. One in which the actor is separated from the base by an auxiliary, aspectual or negative is an OPEN PASSIVE

PHRASE. In written Indonesian and in the most formal colloquial the close passive phrase is preferred. In this book we shall use both the open and close passive phrase interchangeably.

In example b there is no distinction between close and open passive phrases.

2. If the actor is a third person:

anak saja/ mengetemukan madjalah saja. 'My child found my magazine.'

becomes: madjalah saja/ diketemukan anak saja.

dia membungkus barang-barang. 'He wrapped things up.'

becomes: barang-barang dibungkusnja.

meréka membawa bungkusan/ kekantor pos. 'They are taking things to the post-office.'

bungkusan/ dibawa meréka/ kekantor pos.

Notice that the di-passive (unlike the passive phrase) does not require that the subject be definite.

Note 13a.2.3. beri and berikan.

The verbs beri and berikan both mean 'give' and both are transitives. They differ according to the goal. The goal of berikan is the object given and the goal of beri is the person. Thus there are the following sentences:

berilah saja| buku itu. 'Give me that book.'

berikanlah| buku itu kepada saja. 'Give that book to me.'

saja memberi saudara buku. 'I gave you a book.'

saja memberikan buku| kepada saudara. 'I gave a book to you.'

saudara| jang saja beri buku. 'It was you to whom I gave a book.'

buku| jang saja berikan saudara. 'It was a book that I gave you.'

Note 13a.2.4. djangan.

The word djangan is used to form a negative command:

djangan tjari dikamar depan! 'Don't look for it in the front room.' (13a.1.3).

Other examples are:

djangan minum aér itu! 'Don't drink that water.'

djangan masuk toko itu! 'Don't go into that store.'

Note 13a.2.5. Counting objects.

In counting objects there are actually a large number of different compound numerals used according to the object. There is however one very common set of compounds which are used freely on Java with any object: sebuah, dua-buah, etc.

On Sumatra the numeral compounds are more diversified. Here are some of them other than the one ending in -buah together with the nouns with which they occur:

1. sebatang, dua-batang, etc. (with nouns for long, slender objects).

kapur tulis	'chalk'
péna	'pen'
potlot	'pencil'
rokok	'cigarette'

2. selembar, dua-lembar, etc. (with nouns for thin, broad flexible objects; Sumatran speakers often use sehelai [sehelày, selày],

dua-helai [dua-helèy, dua-lèy], etc. instead).

rupiah	'a rupiah (bill)'
kertas	'(a sheet of) paper'
kain	'(a piece of) cloth'

Note 13a.2.6. nanti.

The word nanti is used idiomatically in stating the content of a fear as in:

saja takut/ nanti robék. 'I was afraid that it might get torn.' (13a.1.6)

However nanti need not be present:

saja takut/ robék. 'I was afraid it might get torn.'

Another example:

meréka takut/ (nanti) tidak ada. 'They were afraid that there might not be any (later).'

13a.3. Exercises

13a.3.1. Pronunciation.

taruh [tarun, tareq]	'put'
tjari [tjari']	'look for'
saudara [sodara]	'relative'
pidato [pidaté]	'speech'
présidén [perésidèn]	'president'
mengenai [mengenai]	'about'
selesai [selesèy]	'finished'
perahu [perau]	'boat'
mau [mau]	'want'
kalau [kalay]	'if'

13a.3.2. Variations.

a. Madjalah itu/ saja taruh disuatu tempat.

1. Madjalah itu/ saja beli disuatu toko.
2. Orang itu/ saja lihat disuatu pésta.
3. Barang ini/ saja ketemukan disuatu pasar.
4. Pulpén/ saja tjari disemua kamar.
5. Apul/ saja perkenalkan kepada suatu kawan saja.

b. Tjari sadja| dalam lemari dikamar tidur.

1. Tjari sadja| dalam semua lemari itu.
2. Lihat sadja| dalam kamar saja itu.
3. Taruh sadja| dalam rumah kami itu.
4. Simpan sadja| ditempat ini.
5. Bawa sadja| kekantor pos.

c. Kalau diketemukan anak saja/ nanti dirobéknja.

1. Kalau dilihat adik saja/ nanti dimintanja.
2. Kalau dibatja kakak saja/ akan dikirimnja.
3. Kalau dibawa kawan saja/ nanti diberinja.
4. Kalau dibungkus isteri saja/ tentu diingatnja.
5. Kalau dibeli ibu saja/ nanti dimakannja.

d. Ada artikel jang menarik/ mengenai pidato Présidén Sukarno.

1. Ada kalimat jang menarik/ mengenai Présidén kita.
2. Ada kata jang menarik| dalam surat kabar ini.
3. Ada pidato jang menarik/ tentang Indonésia.
4. Ada jang menarik| dalam pidato itu.
5. Tidak ada jang menarik| ditoko itu.

e. Selama ini/ saja terus sibuk/ membungkus barang-barang.

1. Selama ini/ kami terus sibuk/ mengulang kalimat-kalimat.
2. Dari kemarén/ dia terus beladjar kata-kata.
3. Sampai sekarang/ meréka sibuk melihat buku-buku.
4. Dari bulan September/ kita terus sibuk beladjar bahasa Indonésia.
5. Ibu akan terus sibuk mengadjar/ sampai bulan Méi.

f. Harus dibawa kekantor pos| untuk dikirim.

1. Harus dikirim ke Indonésia| untuk didjual.
2. Mungkin diminta kekantor| untuk ditundjukkan.
3. Mungkin dibungkus disini| untuk dikirim.
4. Harus dibatja sekarang| untuk diingat bésok.

13A.3.3. Translations.

1. S[illegible] [illegible] ka[illegible] ba[illegible] i[illegible] [illegible]?	1. What newspapers do you like to read?
2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ban[illegible]/ banjak| di universitas [universitet] ini.	2. There are many Indonesian [illegible] in this university.
3. Siapa| jang ambil [illegible] dari [illegible] ini?	3. Who [illegible] A [illegible] from this wardrobe?
4. [illegible] / saudara sudah lupa| [illegible] jang baru saja [illegible].	4. You've probably forgotten what I've just said.
5. [illegible] ini/ baru dikemukakan [illegible] [illegible] di djalan.	5. This thing was found by my child in the street just before.
6. Rupanja artikel jang dimuat [illegible] itu/ belum dilihatnja.	6. Apparently he has not yet seen the article that was in that newspaper.
7. Batja baik-baik| semua jang saudara lihat di medja ini.	7. Read carefully everything that you see on this table.
8. Djam [illegible]| saudara biasa [illegible] [illegible] malam-malam?	8. At what time do you usually go to sleep at night (lit. nights)?
9. Apa saudara ada waktu sekarang| untuk membatjanja?	9. Do you have time now to read it?
10. Banjak| surat kabar jang saudara batja dalam sehari?	10. Do you read many newspapers in a day?
11. Berapa buah barang| jang saudara bungkus dan kirim tadi?	11. How many things did you wrap and send just before?
12. Bisakah| mengirim barang-barang ini dari kantor pos?	12. Can one send these things through the post-office?

13. Bungkusan-bungkusan ini/ harus dikirim sekarang djuga| (right now, immediately) saja pikir.	13. These packages should be sent off immediately I think.
14. Selain dari bungkusan ini/ bungkusan jang mana lagi| harus dikirim?	14. Other than this package which (other) package should be sent?
15. Kalau mengirim barang ke Indonésia/ apa| jang harus diingat?	15. If one sends something to Indonesia what should be kept in mind (lit. remembered)?
16. Barang jang saja akan kirim/ saja taruh disuatu tempat.	16. I put the things I am going to send somewhere.
17. Apa tidak terlalu mahal| untuk mengirim barang ke Indonésia dengan pos?	17. Isn't it too expensive to send things to Indonesia by mail?
18. Kamar-kamar dirumah kami agak kecil semuanja.	18. The rooms in our house are all rather small.
19. Kalau hotél itu/ kamar-kamarnja besar-besar semuanja.	19. As for that hotel its rooms are all large.
20. Siapa| jang takut pergi kerumah guru?	20. Who is afraid to go to the teacher's house?
21. Sudah waktu saja makan| sekarang.	21. It's time for me to eat (lit. that I eat) now.

13a.3.4. Responses.

1. Apa sudah membatja Suluh Indonésia| hari ini?	1. Belum| saja belum ada waktu untuk membatjanja.
2. Apa saudara sibuk| selama ini?	2. Ja| saja terus sibuk membungkus barang-barang.
3. Berapa buah| jang sudah selesai?	3. Baru tiga buah bungkusan| jang sudah selesai.
4. Kemana| harus dibawa bungkusan-bungkusan ini?	4. Harus dibawa kekantor pos| untuk dikirim.
5. Dimana madjalah itu saudara taruh?	5. Ma'af| Saja lupa| Saja hanja ingat/ saja taruh disuatu tempat.
6. Apa saudara ingat/ dikamar mana saudara taruh?	6. Itupun/ (even that, that too) saja tidak ingat lagi.
7. Mengapa| saudara menjimpan koran itu rupanja?	7. Karena takut/ akan dirobék anak saja| kalau [illegible].
8. Apa anak saudara suka merobék koran?	8. Ja| suka merobék apa jang dapat dirobéknja| sebab masih ketjil.
9. Apa| jang saudara taruh dalam lemari ini?	9. Hanja buku-buku/ dan madjalah-madjalah sadja.
10. Apa saudara ada waktu| untuk membatja koran?	10. Tentu sadja| sesudah pulang dari kantor.
11. Banjakkah koran jang saudara batja dalam sehari?	11. Tidak banjak| hanja sebuah sadja.

12. Berapa buah dari barang-barang ini| jang sudah saudara bungkus dan kirim tadi?	12. Tjuma sebuah sadja| karena saja tidak ada waktu tadi.
13. Apa saudara sudah ketemukan| jang saja minta tadi?	13. Belum| Saja masih mentjarinja.
14. Rupanja/ belum saudara tjari dilemari ini?	14. Ja| baru saja tjari dilemari dikamar depan.
15. Kalau saudara mengetemukannja/ djangan lupa menundjukkannja.	15. Baiklah| Apa harus dibungkus djuga?
16. Kapan| akan dikirim dan siapa| jang akan mengirimnja?	16. Hari ini/ harus dikirim| dan kalau dapat/ saudaralah| jang mengirimnja.
17. Berapa buah| kamar rumah ini| dan berapa buah| lemarinja?	17. Kamarnja/ enam buah| dan lemarinja/ enam buah djuga.
18. Apa-apa| jang menarik untuk saudara di Indonésia?	18. Maaf| terlalu banjak| untuk dikatakan begitu sadja (offhand).
19. Banjakkah waktu saudara untuk beladjar dirumah?	19. Tentu sadja| malam-malam/ saja tidak begitu sibuk.

13a.3.5. Active to passive. Change the following sentences which have an active verb into one with a passive verb instead:

a. Example: saja menaruh Suluh Indonésia disitu. 'I put the Suluh Indonesia there.'

Becomes: Suluh Indonésia/ saja taruh disitu.

1. saja membungkus barang-barang itu. 'I am wrapping those things up.'

2. Kami akan mengirim bungkusan ini. 'We are going to mail (or send) this package.

3. Apa saudara akan membawa surat kabar? 'Will you bring a newspaper?'

4. Apa saudara-saudara mau menunggu saja| sebentar lagi? 'Would you mind waiting for me a little while longer?'

b. Example: dia membeli surat kabar| tadi. 'He bought a newspaper just before.'

becomes: surat kabar/ dibelinja| tadi.

1. dia menaruh madjalah itu disuatu tempat. 'He put that magazine somewhere.'

2. meréka mentjari anak disetasion. 'They looked for the child in the station.'

3. dia menjimpan buku itu dilemari. 'He put that book away in the wardrobe.'

4. anaknja menemukan potlot itu. 'His child found that pencil.'

13b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
biar	let
selesaikan [selesèykan]	finish (something)
menjelesaikan	finish (something)
diselesaikan	be finished
pekerdjaan [pekerdja'an]	job, work
1. Biar saja selesaikan pekerdjaan ini dulu!	1,1a. Let me finish this job first.
1a. Biar saja menjelesaikan pekerdjaan ini dulu!	
sedang	be engaged in, be (do)ing
mengapa	do what
2. Saudara sedang mengapa?	2. What are you doing?
kerdjakan	work on, do
mengerdjakan	work on, do
dikerdjakan	be worked on, do
2a. Saudara sedang mengerdjakan apa?	2a. What are you working on?
sedang	be engaged in
tulis	write
menulis	write
ditulis	be written
surat	letter

keluarga	family
Médan	Medan

3. Saja sedang menulis surat kepada keluarga saja di Médan.

3. I am writing a letter to my family in Medan.

terima	receive
menerima	receive
diterima	be received

4. Saja baru menerima surat daripadanja| kemarén.

4. I just received a letter from them yesterday.

sedang	while
dengarkan	listen
mendengarkan	listen
didengarkan	be listened to
siaran	broadcast
radio [radió]	radio

5. Sedang saudara menulis/ saja akan mendengarkan siaran radio.

5. While you are writing, I will listen to the radio broadcast.

mungkin	possible
siarkan	broadcast
menjiarkan	broadcast
disiarkan	be broadcasted
musik	music
menarik	interesting

6. Mungkin disiarkan musik| atau kabar jang menarik.

6. It's possible that (some) music or interesting news is being broadcasted.

ajo [ajo or ajo']	come on
7. Ajo| kita pergi.	7. Come on, let's go.
berdjalan	walk
masukkan	put in, insert
memasukkan	put in, insert
dimasukkan	be put in, be inserted
bis surat	mailbox
8. Sedang kita berdjalan/ saja memasukkan surat ini dibis surat.	8. While we're walking I'll put this letter in the mailbox.
arah	direction
9. Kita berdjalan kearah mana?	9. In which direction shall we walk?
Sutjipto	Sutjipto
10. Bagaimana/ kearah rumah Sutjipto?	10. How about in the direction of Sutjipto's house?
11. Mungkin sudah dirumah.	11. It's possible that (he's) already at home.
kaki	foot, leg
tangan	arm, hand
berdjalan kaki	go on foot
12. Terlalu djauh| untuk berdjalan kaki.	12. It's too far to go on foot.
naik	go up, ride
bétja [bètja or bètja']	pedicab
13. Kalau begitu/ mari kita naik bétja sadja.	13. In that case let's just take a pedicab.

14. Saudara naik apa kemari| tadi?	14. What did you come (lit. ride) here in before?
mobil	car, auto
paman	uncle
15. Naik mobil paman saja.	15. I came in my uncle's car.
setir	drive (a car)
menjetir	drive (a car)
disetir	be driven (a car)
16. Apa sudah tahu menjetir mobil?	16,16a. Do you know how to drive?
16a. Apa sudah tahu menjetir?	
tapi	but
17. Sudah| tapi bukan saja| jang menjetir.	17. Yes, but it wasn't I who drove.
oléh	by
18. Saja dibawa kemari/ oléh paman saja.	18. I was brought here by my uncle.

13b.2. Notes

Note 13b.2.1. Pronunciation: ch.

The two letters ch represent a sound like German ch. It is a friction sound made in the back of the throat at the same place that the k-sound is made. You make this sound in clearing the throat to spit. Here are some words that contain this sound.

Achmad	'Achmad'
achir	'end'
Chairil [Chayril]	'Chairil'
chusus	'special, particular'

Note 13b.2.2. Transitive verbs: the formation of the meNG-active.

Transitive verbs are indicated in this lesson by citing three forms: the base, the meNG-active, and the di-passive. After this lesson transitive verbs will be cited only by giving the base and the meNG-active because the di-passive is formed by simply placing di- before the base.

The shape of the meNG-active of a verb can nearly always be determined from the initial sound of the base. For example melihat is the meNG-active of the base lihat. In general all bases with initial l have a meNG-active that begins with mel-: e.g. lepaskan 'let go', melepaskan; lupakan 'forget about', melupakan.

Furthermore when the meNG-prefix is added to a base whose initial sound is p, t, k or s, that initial sound is dropped; tulis 'write', menulis; pakai 'use, wear', memakai. As you see, the shape of the meNG-prefix itself varies according to the initial sound which is dropped; its -ng- is present, absent or replaced by a different sound according to the initial sound of the base or base-initial. Only a base-initial that is one of the four sounds given above is dropped upon the addition of the meNG-prefix.

Here is a table showing typical results of adding the meNG-prefix:

Base-initial	meNG-shape	Base-initial Change	Examples
Vowel	meng-	-	ulang 'repeat', mengulang
h			harap 'hope', mengharap
m	me-		maafkan 'forgive', memaafkan
n			namakan 'give a name', menamakan
nj			njalakan 'light (something)', menjalakan
ng			ngangakan 'open (mouth) wide' mengangakan
j			jakinkan 'convince' mejakinkan
l			lihat 'see', melihat
r			rusakkan 'spoil, put out of order', merusakkan
w			wakili 'represent' mewakili
p	mem-	p is dropped	pakai 'use, wear', memakai
b			bawa 'bring, carry' membawa

Base-initial	meNG-shape	Base-initial Change	Examples
t	men-	t is dropped	tulis 'write', menulis
d			dengar 'hear', mendengar
tj			tjari 'look for', mentjari
dj			djaga 'guard', mendjaga
k	meng-	k is dropped	kirim 'send', mengirim
g			gali 'dig', menggali
s	menj-	s is dropped	selesaikan 'finish', menjelesaikan

Note 13b.2.3. oléh.

With di-passive the actor very often occurs in the adjunct position, i.e. immediately after the verb:

Kalau ditemukan anak saja/ ... 'If it is found by
my child ...' (13a.1.7)

If the actor cannot occupy the adjunct position, then the word or phrase that names the actor must follow the preposition oléh 'by, because' as in:

Saja dibawa [illegible]/ oléh paman saja. 'I was brought [illegible] by my uncle.' (13b.1.1)

Instead of the actor occurring in the adjunct position, the prepositional phrase with oléh [illegible], [illegible] way:

Kalau ditemukan oléh anak saja/ ... 'If it is found
by my child ...'

Note 13b.2.4. Doubled verbs.

The verb berdjalan-djalan [illegible] doubled. Compare the meanings of the two verbs:

berdjalan-djalan	'walk around, take a walk'
berdjalan	'walk, go'

The difference is that a doubled verb [illegible] the action [illegible], or continuously over a period of time [illegible] going in a certain direction. Similar examples of verbs illustrating this difference are:

melihat-lihat	'look around'
melihat	'see, look'
mentjari-tjari	'hunt around, look around for'
mentjari	'look for, seek'

Note 13b.2.5. The suffix -kan.

The suffix -kan forms transitive verbs. Very commonly it is added to an intransitive verb to make a new, transitive verb: selesai 'to be finished, done' selesaikan 'to finish (something)'; masuk 'enter', masukkan 'insert'. The most common meaning that results from the addition of the suffix -kan to an instransitive is illustrated here. The new meaning is most commonly 'make it do or be ... (the meaning of the intransitive verb)'. Thus selesaikan is 'make it be finished' and masukkan is 'make it enter, go in'. Many transitive verbs are derived in this way.

However not all verbs ending in -kan are formed in this way; for example the verb siarkan 'to broadcast' is not made from an intransitive. It is however connected with the noun siaran 'a broadcast'. You should observe however that siarkan is a transitive verb. [Compare also Note 13b.2.3. about berikan.]

Note 13b.2.6. biar.

The particle biar is used in commands where in English we use 'let'. Here are some examples of its use in addition to 13b.1.1:

biar Anwar datang kalau dia mau. 'Let Anwar come
if he wants to.'

biar kami pergi. 'Let us (excl.) go.'

biar saudara kesana dulu. 'Do (lit. let) you go there
first.'

There is an idiomatic phrase involving this particle:

biarlah. 'Never mind.'

Note 13b.2.7. sedang.

There are two words sedang. One is a conjunction like English 'while':

sedang dia *makan*/ saya *masuk*. 'While he was eating, I entered.'

There is another word sedang which is a verb with the general meaning 'be engaged in, be (do)ing':

dia sedang *makan*/ waktu saya masuk. 'He was eating when I entered.'

Sometimes the combination waktu .... sedang (aspectual) can be translated by 'while':

waktu dia sedang *makan*/ saya *masuk*. 'While he was eating I entered.'

Many people from Sumatra use the word tengah in the same meaning as sedang.

Note 13b.2.8. naik.

The word naik means to 'ascend, go up':

dia *naik*. 'He went up, got on (a vehicle).'

dia naik *gunung*. 'He went up the mountain.'

dia naik *mobil*. 'He got into the car.'

The word naik is also used where we say 'ride (in a vehicle)':

dia naik *mobil*. 'He went by car, is riding in a car.'

Note 13b.2.2. [illegible].

The word [illegible], which we have [illegible] in the [illegible] 'why?', is also used as an interrogative verb [illegible] 'to do what?':

[illegible] [illegible]? 'What did he do?'

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]? 'What has he done?'

Thus:

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]? 'What are you doing? (13b.1.2)

136.3. Exercises

136.3.1. Pronunciation.

a. [illegible]

[illegible]	'[illegible]'
[illegible]	'[illegible]nd'
[illegible] ril [[illegible] ril]	'[illegible]'
[illegible]usus	'[illegible], [illegible]'

b. Some words with pronunciation [illegible].

[illegible] [[illegible]]	'[illegible]'
[illegible] [[illegible]]	'[illegible]'
[illegible] [[illegible]]	'[illegible], for what'
[illegible]	'[illegible]'
[illegible]	'[illegible]'
[illegible]	'[illegible] to'
[illegible]	'produce'
[illegible]	'[illegible]'

136.3.2. Variations.

a. Dia [illegible] dulu.

1. Dia [illegible] dulu.
2. Dia [illegible] terus [illegible] dulu.
3. Dia [illegible] dulu.
4. Dia [illegible] dulu.
5. Dia [illegible]

   dulu.

b. Saja sedang menulis surat kepada [illegible] [illegible] di Médan.
  1. Nona itu sedang mengirim [illegible] [illegible] keluarganja di Amérika.
  2. Kami sedang membungkus [illegible] untuk dikirim ke Amérika.
  3. Meréka sedang mengirim [illegible] di kantor pos.
  4. Dia sedang pergi kekantor pos/ [illegible] [illegible].
  5. Saudara itu sedang makan diréstoran [illegible] [illegible].

c. Sedang saudara menulis/ saja [illegible] mendengarkan siaran radio.
  1. Sedang saja menulis/ saudara [illegible] mendengarkan radio.
  2. Sedang kami beladjar/ guru [illegible] [illegible].
  3. Sedang dia diréstoran/ dia [illegible] [illegible].
  4. Sedang nona itu minum air [aér]/ [illegible] datang.
  5. Sedang meréka dirumah/ meréka menolong orang-tuanja.

d. Mungkin disiarkan musik/ atau kabar [illegible] [illegible].
  1. Mungkin dilihatnja surat/ jang saudara kirim itu.
  2. Mungkin didengarnja/ saudara atau adik saudara datang.
  3. Mungkin ditjobanja masuk kedalam rumah saudara.

4. Mungkin ditundjukkannja Hotél Duta Indonésia/ atau Hotél Indonésia.
5. Mungkin ditjarinja dikamar depan| atau dikamar tidur.

c. Bagaimana kearah rumah Sutjipto?
1. Dimana kearah kota Bandung?
2. Bagaimana kalau kami tidak pergi bésok?
3. Bagaimana ke Djakarta sadja?
4. Bagaimana kalau kita tinggal disini| tidak pergi kesana?

13b.3.3. Translations.

1. Mari kita selesaikan pekerdjaan kita jang tadi.	1. Let's finish the work we were doing before (lit. our work which was before).
2. Pekerdjaan jang dulu itu sudah lama selesai.	2. That work we were doing before was finished long ago.
3. Waktu saja sedang menulis surat kepada teman saja di Amérika/ saudara Anwar datang.	3. While I was (lit. when I was engaged in) writing a letter to my friend in America, Mr. Anwar came.
4. Kami suka mendengarkan radio/ waktu beladjar soré-soré.	4. We like to listen to the radio when studying in the late afternoon.
5. Tolong masukkan surat-surat ini/ dibis surat/ untuk bapak.	5. Please put these letters in the mailbox for father.

6. Saja suka sekali| mendengarkan siaran radio Australia.	6. I like very much to listen to the broadcasts of Australian radio.
7. Mobil itu/ tidak kearah Tjirebon| tapi kearah Bogor.	7. That car didn't go in the direction of Tjirebon but in the direction of Bogor.
8. Biarlah.	8. Never mind.
9. Belum banjak| perempuan jang tahu menjetir di Indonésia.	9. There are not very many women who know how to drive in Indonesia.
10. Teman saja/ jang tinggal di Djatinegara/ suka mampir di rumah ini| waktu pulang dari kantor.	10. My friend who lives in Djatinegara likes to stop in at this house when returning home from the office.
11. Dimana saja| tuan singgah| waktu pergi ke Amérika?	11. At which places did you stop when going to America?
12. Kalau tuan pergi ke Pasar Baru/ tentu/ akan bertemu dengan kawan-kawan disana.	12. If you go to Pasar Baru, you are sure to meet friends there.
13. Madjalah "Minggu Pagi" itu/ belum selesai saja batja.	13. I have not yet finished reading the magazine Minggu Pagi (Sunday Morning).
14. Kalau sudah selesai/ akan saja berikan kepada saudara.	14. When I finished it (lit. it is finished), I will give it to you.
15. Biasanja anak-anak suka bertja-lan-djalan| soré-soré sesudah makan.	15. Usually the children like to go for a walk in the late afternoon after eating.

16. Dikota Djakarta / sudah banjak sekali| mobil| sekarang.	16. There are already lots of cars in the city of Djakarta now.
17. Djangan lupa mengirim surat| jang saja berikan kepada saudara tadi.	17. Don't forget to send the letter that I gave you before.
18. Kita harus menunggu sebentar lagi| karena saudara itu belum selesai.	18. We have to wait a while longer because that gentleman has not yet finished.
19. Barang-barang jang sudah kita bungkus tadi/ harus dimasukkan kedalam lemari ini.	19. The things that we have wrapped before should be put into this wardrobe.
20. Sekarang / sudah lebih| orang jang lebih suka naik mobil| daripada berdjalan kaki.	20. Now there are more people who prefer to ride in a car than walk.
21. Saudara selalu djuga rupanja| menulis surat| bukan?	21. [illegible], it seems, you are writing letters, aren't you?
22. Ja| [illegible] [illegible] sekali [illegible].	22. Yes, almost continually, because I also very much enjoy receiving letters.

23[illegible].I.A. Responses.

1. [illegible]-kalian.	1. Baiklah! Tunggu sebentar lagi| Biar saja selesaikan pekerdjaan ini dulu.
2. [illegible] menjelaskan apa| [illegible]?	2. Saja menjelaskan kepada keluarga saja di Médan.

3. [illegible] mendengarkan siaran radio.	3. Ajo/ kita pergi. [illegible] sudah [illegible] selesai menulis.
4. [illegible] pergi dan kembali [illegible]?	4. [illegible] kemarin ke rumah Sutjipto?
5. Saja [illegible]/ pergi ke rumah [illegible] baik [illegible].	5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]?	6. [illegible] pagi [illegible].
7. [illegible] djetir?	7. [illegible] djetir.
8. [illegible] djetir?	8. [illegible] Sopirnja [illegible] djetir.
9. [illegible] dengan [illegible]?	9. Saja ingin pergi dengan [illegible].
10. [illegible]?	10. [illegible]
11. [illegible]?	11. [illegible] sakit.
12. [illegible]	12. [illegible]?
13. [illegible]	13. [illegible]
14. [illegible]	14. [illegible] kita pergi. [illegible]?
15. [illegible]	15. [illegible]

16. [illegible] (from) [illegible]?	16. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
17. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?	17. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
18. [illegible] [illegible].	18. [illegible] [illegible].
19. [illegible] [illegible].	19. [illegible] [illegible].

Note 13b.2.9. Change from active to passive.

a. Example: [illegible].

or [illegible]. 'It was [illegible].'

Becomes: [illegible].

b. Example: [illegible].

or [illegible]. '[illegible] written [illegible].'

Becomes: [illegible].

1. [illegible]. '[illegible].'

2. [illegible]. '[illegible].'

3. [illegible]. '[illegible] listened [illegible].'

4. [illegible]. '[illegible] will [illegible] given [illegible] uncle's driver.'

5. [illegible] 'The book was written by [illegible].'

6. [illegible] 'They received his letter [illegible].'

7. [illegible] 'The pencil is being used by [illegible].'

8. [illegible] 'He looked for [illegible] in [illegible].'

9. [illegible] 'I saw the big house [illegible].'

10. [illegible] 'Do you desire to own the radio?'

LESSON 14

14a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
1. Silahkan masuk.	1. Please come in.
tjerita or	story
tjeritera	
2. Apa ada sebuah buku/ jang namanja/ Tjerita dari Djakarta?	2. Do you have a book called Tjerita dari Djakarta (Stories from Djakarta)?
mana-mana	everywhere
3. Saja sudah kemana-mana/ mentjarinja.	3. I have been (lit. to) everywhere looking for it.
karang	compose, write (as author)
mengarang	compose, write (as author)
dikarang	be composed, be written (as by an author)
karangan	composition
4. Dikarang oléh siapa? Saja lupa.	4,4a,4b. By whom was it written? I forget.
4a. Dikarang siapa? Saja lupa.	
4b. Karangan siapa? Saja lupa.	
pengarang	author, composer
Pramoedya Ananta Toer [Peramudya Ananta Tur]	Pramoedya Ananta Toer
5. Pengarangnja/ Pramoedya Ananta Toer.	5. The author of it is Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

tapi	but
héran [hèran]	be surprised
6. Ada! Tapi saja héran.	6. Yes. But I'm surprised.
djual	sell
mendjual	sell
didjual	be sold
dimana-mana	everywhere
7. Ada didjual dimana-mana.	7. It's sold everywhere.
biarpun or walaupun meskipun or sungguhpun	although, even if
berhasil	succeed
djumpai [djumpai]	find
mendjumpai	find
didjumpai	be found
8. Biarpun begitu/ saja tidak berhasil mendjumpainja.	8. Nevertheless (lit. Even if it is so) I didn't succeed in finding it.
tadi malam or kemarén malam or semalam	last night
usul	suggestion
usulkan	suggest
mengusulkan	suggest

diusulkan	be suggested
supaja	in order that, that
9. Baru tadi malam| ada jang mengusulkan supaja saja mentjari disini.	9. Finally last night somebody (lit. there was one who) suggested that I look here.
10. Ini ada sebuah	10. Here is one.
ambil	take, take away
mengambil	take, take away
diambil	be taken, be taken away
11. Baik| Saja ambil.	11. Good. I will take it (lit. it will be taken by me).
tertarik	be interested
segala	all (regardless of variety)
buku roman or roman	novel
12. Saja tertarik kepada segala buku roman| roman Indonésia.	12. I am interested in all novels, Indonesian novels.
sematjam	like, of the same types
13. Belum banjak| buku sematjam itu.	13. There aren't many books of that type as yet.
diatas	on, over
terkenal	well-known
14. Diatas médja itu/ ada satu jang terkenal.	14. On that table there is one that's well-known.

kulit	skin, bark, cover
hidjau [hidjaw]	green
Athéis [Atéis]	atheist
Achdiat	Achdiat
15. Jang kulitnja hidjau itu/ „Athéis"/ oléh Achdiat.	15. The one with green cover is „Athéis" (the Atheist) by Achdiat.
16. Jang sebuah ini/ tidak begitu menjenangkan.	16. This particular one is not very satisfactory.
16a. Buku jang sebuah ini/ tidak begitu menjenangkan.	16a. This particular book is not very satisfactory.
didalam	inside
17. Ada dua buah lagi/ didalam lemari ini.	17. There are two more inside this bookcase (with doors).
rak	rack, shelf, open (book) case
rak buku	bookcase (without doors)
disamping	beside
tiang	pole, column, post
kumpulan	collection
18. Dalam rak buku jang disamping tiang itu/ ada kumpulan roman.	18. In that bookcase beside the column there is a collection of novels.

mesti	must
keluar	go out, go outside
19. Nanti sebentar| saja mesti keluar.	19. Wait a moment, I've got to go out.
diluar	outside
20. Teman saja/ diluar/ didepan toko.	20. My friend is outside in front of the store.

14a.2. Notes

Note 14a.2.1. Pronunciation and Spelling.

a. The sequence oe sometimes occurs for the sound usually represented by u. In pre-war Indonesian oe was regularly written for most instances of what is now written u. For example sepuluh was written sepoeloeh. Later oe was restricted to names. Now oe appears for u only in the names of some individuals. For example a person with the name Sukardjo may spell it Soekardjo.

b. Similarly the letter y is sometimes, but rather rarely, used for i or j, as in the name Pramoedya [Peramudia].

c. In words taken in from foreign languages features of the spelling in the source language are often retained. Thus the spelling of athéis, presumably the Dutch word atheist, has been partly Indonesianized by dropping the final t, but retains the h of the Dutch spelling.

d. Note that the opening quotation marks are placed at the level of the line of writing: „Athéis" in Indonesian writing.

Note 14a.2.2. tadi malam, kemarén malam, semalam 'last night'.

These three expressions mean about the same thing. However the use of semalam is restricted to Sumatra.

The expression tadi malam is one of a set of expressions as follows:

tadi pagi or pagi tadi	'this (past) morning'
tadi siang or siang tadi	'this (past) early afternoon'
tadi soré or soré tadi	'this (past) late afternoon, evening'

However, although the other expressions have their elements in both orders freely everywhere, the expression for last night has fixed order on Java. On Sumatra malam tadi 'last night' is also used.

Corresponding to the expressions with tadi are the expressions with nanti:

nanti pagi	'this (coming) morning' (said that night)
nanti siang	'this (coming) early afternoon'
nanti soré	'this (coming) late afternoon'
nanti malam	'(coming) tonight'

The following expressions are also used:

pagi ini	'this (present or coming) morning'
siang ini	'this (present or coming) early afternoon'
soré ini	'this (present or coming) late afternoon'
malam ini	'tonight (present or coming)'

These expressions can also be combined with nanti.

In referring to the past part of the day the expression with tadi is expected: for example Indonesians will find it confusing if you use pagi ini for 'this (past) morning'.

The expression kemarén malam is one of a different set of expressions:

kemarén pagi	'yesterday morning'
kemarén siang	'yesterday early afternoon'
kemarén soré	'yesterday late afternoon, evening'
bésok pagi	'tomorrow morning'
bésok siang	'tomorrow early afternoon'

bésok soré	'tomorrow late afternoon'
bésok malam	'tomorrow night'

As in English there are expressions like hari Senén siang or siang hari Senén 'Monday early afternoon'. Here however there is one peculiarity:

malam Senén	'Monday eve == Sunday night'
Senén malam	'Monday night'

Note 14a.2.3. ada.

In the sentence ada didjual dimanamana. 'It's sold everywhere.' (14a.1.7) the word ada gives the sentence a mild positive assertive force. The speaker could have here said didjual dimanamana. However the preceding speaker has implied the opposite in saying that he could not find the book anywhere.

Note 14a.2.4. Synonyms.

a. djumpai and ketemukan.

These two transitives mean 'find (something in the course of looking for it)'. The intransitive ketemu and its synonym djumpa 'meet, find' are used for 'find (not looking for it)' as in:

saja ketemu barang ini didjalan. or

saja djumpa barang ini didjalan. 'I found this thing in the street.'

Ketemu and ketemukan are more common on Java than djumpa and djumpai and the reverse is true on Sumatra.

b. semátjam and seperti 'like'.

Some speakers use these words interchangeably. Others use seperti: 'like (general)' and semátjam 'like (in type)'.

c. semua and segala 'all'.

The words semua and segala both mean all, but semua is the more common of the two both in ordinary speech and in writing. The word segala is more restricted in meaning than semua; segala is not usually used for 'all (of a number)', but rather for 'all (of a type, class)'. Thus talking about five men one would use semua orang itu for 'all those men' whereas segala is not possible. On the other hand in referring to some collection with members that are obviously unlike, such as people, books, houses, cars, etc., segala is appropriate, but semua can also be used. Thus:

segala rumah itu 'all of those houses (regardless of variety).'
semua rumah itu 'all of those houses (as enumerated, or
regardless of variety).'

The word segala apa means 'everything'.

d. mesti and harus.

Of these harus is preferred and is characteristic of the higher colloquial level of speech as well as writing. Mesti is very common in the lower colloquial.

e. biarpun, walaupun, meskipun, sungguhpun.

These words are interchangeable.

14a.3. Exercises

14a.3.1. Variations.

a. Apa ada sebuah buku/ jang namanja Tjerita dari Djakarta?

1. Apa ada seorang/ jang namanja Anwar?
2. Apa ada sebatang pulpén jang hidjau?
3. Apa ada sebuah buku/ jang dikarang Achdiat?
4. Apa ada sebuah buku tjerita dalam bahasa Indonésia?
5. Apa ada sebuah buku tjerita roman dalam bahasa Inggeris?

b. Saja sudah kemana-mana| mentjarinja.

1. Saja sudah dimana-mana| singgah| melihatnja.
2. Meréka baru dari mana-mana datang| rupanja.
3. Dia masih mentjarinja dimana-mana.
4. Tuan Smit belum hampir kemana-mana di Indonésia.
5. Kami melihatnja/ dimana-mana dipasar.

c. Biarpun begitu/ saja tidak berhasil mendjumpainja.

1. Biarpun kami mentjoba/ belum berhasil mendjumpainja.
2. Walaupun dia mentjarinja dimana-mana/ masih belum berhasil mengetemukannja.
3. Meskipun hari tidak baik/ meréka berhasil berdjalan-djalan djuga.
4. Sungguhpun didjual dimana-mana/ buku itu tidak dapat didjumpainja.
5. Meskipun madjalah itu sudah ditjarinja disemua kamar masih belum diketemukannja.

d. Baru tadi malam| ada jang mengusulkan saja mentjari disini.

   1. Baru tadi pagi| ada usul untuk mentjari disini.
   2. Baru tadi siang| kami diusulkan mentjarinja disini.
   3. Baru tadi| meréka mengusulkan mentjarinja.
   4. Baru kemarén pagi| kita mengusulkan mentjari disini.
   5. Baru kemarén soré| diusulkannja itu.

e. Saja tertarik kepada segala buku-roman Indonésia.

   1. Saja tertarik sekali/ kepada segala/ jang dia katakan.
   2. Saja tertarik kepada segala apa (everything) jang saja lihat.
   3. Dia tertarik kepada tjerita segala binatang.
   4. Nona itu tertarik/ kepada segala tjerita/ jang dikarangnja.
   5. Djangan tertarik kepada segala jang dikatakannja!

f. Diatas médja itu/ ada satu jang terkenal.

   1. Diatas médja itu ada sebuah jang terkenal.
   2. Diatasnja ada jang menarik.
   3. Diatas jang mana| jang lebih terkenal itu?
   4. Diatas jang tadi| buku jang terkenal itu.
   5. Diatas apa| surat orang jang terkenal itu?

g. Buku jang sebuah ini/ tidak begitu menjenangkan.

   1. Jang sebuah ini/ masih tidak begitu memuaskan.
   2. Buku jang sebuah ini/ tidak menjenangkan.
   3. Kutjing jang seékor ini/ menjenangkan sekali.
   4. Pengarang jang seorang itu/ terkenal sekali.

14a.3.2. Translations.

1.	Surat kabar ini/ dibawanja/ supaja dapat saudara batja.	1.	He brought this newspaper so that (= in order that) you could read it.
2.	Buku jang kulitnja hidjau itu/ sudah sepuluh rupiah| harganja.	2.	That book whose cover is green now costs ten rupiah.
3.	Ditoko buku itu/ banjak| buku-buku jang dikarang oléh orang Inggeris.	3.	In that store there are many books written by Englishmen.
4.	Siapa/ pengarang buku itu/ tidak dikatakan.	4.	Who the author of that book is isn't said.
5.	Meréka héran/ mengapa buku ini tidak didjual lagi.	5.	They were surprised that (lit. why) this book is not sold anymore.
6.	Meskipun sudah saja tjari dimana-mana/ tidak djuga saja djumpai.	6.	Although I have searched everywhere for it, I have (nevertheless) not found it.
7.	Apa jang saudara usulkan kemarén pagi itu/ betul?	7.	Was what you suggested yesterday morning true?
8.	Jang saudara usulkan tadi malam/ sudah saja tjoba.	8.	I have already tried what you suggested last night.
9.	Buku ini/ kurang menjenangkan untuk dibatja.	9.	This book is not so pleasant to read (lit. to be read).
10.	Berapa buah| buku jang saudara djual| hari ini?	10.	How many books did you sell today?
11.	Tidak ada sebuahpun| buku jang saja djual hari ini.	11.	There wasn't even a single book that I sold today. (lit. I didn't sell even a single book today.)

12. Siapa jang saudara djumpai dihotél itu?	12. Whom did you find in that hotel?
13. Segala apa/ jang dikatakan orang-tua/ biasanja/ baik untuk anak-anaknja.	13. Everything (segala apa) that a parent says is usually good for his children.
14. Banjak buku-buku jang baru kami terima/ dirak jang disebelah depan itu.	14. Many of the books that we have just received are in the bookcase up front.
15. Dia baru keluar dari kamar itu.	15. He has just gone out of that room.
16. Apa| nama buku jang diatas médja itu?	16. What is the name of the book on that table?
17. Usul-usul siapa| jang saudara katakan tadi itu?	17. Whose suggestions did you give (lit. say) just before?
18. Seorangpun/ saja tidak lihat disitu.	18. I didn't see a single soul there.
19. Seékorpun andjing/ tidak dapat didjumpai/ dikota itu.	19. Not a single dog can be found in that city.
20. Usul siapa| supaja saudara mentjarinja disini?	20. Whose suggestion was it that you look for him here?

14a.3.3. Responses.

1. Apa ada sebuah buku jang namanja Tjerita dari Djakarta?	1. Ja. buku itu/ banjak| disini.
2. Sudah kemana saja| saudara mentjari buku itu?	2. Saja sudah kemana-mana| tidak berhasil mendjumpainja.
3. Buku itu/ dikarang siapa?	3. Buku itu dikarang Pramoedya Ananta Toer.
4. Apa saudara ingat/ nama pengarang „Athéis"?	4. Ja. pengarang „Athéis"/ namanja Achdiat.
5. Apa „Athéis" buku roman/ atau buku tjerita péndék?	5. „Athéis" itu/ buku roman/ jang tjeritanja satu/ dan pandjang.
6. Apa saudara masih ingat/ nama buku jang dikarang Pramoedya Ananta Toer?	6. Ja. Namanja Tjerita dari Djakarta.
7. Buku itu/ didjual dimana-mana bukan?	7. Ja. Tetapi biarpun begitu/ saja masih belum djuga berhasil mendjumpainja.
8. Kenapa| saudara datang kemari mentjarinja?	8. Tadi malam/ ada jang mengusulkan/ supaja saja mentjari disini.
9. Itu ada sebuah| jang barangkali buku jang saudara tjari itu.	9. Ja. Betul. Itulah| jang saja tjari. Saja ambil.
10. Saudara tertarik kepada buku Indonésia apa?	10. Saja tertarik kepada segala buku roman Indonésia.
11. Apa sudah banjak| buku sematjam itu di Indonésia?	11. Masih belum banjak| tetapi barangkali tidak lama lagi akan banjak.

12. Apa ada buku roman jang terkenal| disini?	12. Ada. Diatas médja ini/ ada sebuah jang terkenal sekali.
13. Jang mana| „Athéis"?	13. „Athéis"/ jang kulitnja hidjau itu.
14. Kenapa| saudara tidak mau mengambil buku itu?	14. Jang sebuah itu/ tidak baik| sebab kulitnja robék sedikit.
15. Apa| usul saudara mengenai buku ini. Saja beli?	15. Buku itu bagus sekali rupanja. Ja. Belilah!
16. Apa| ada didalam lemari itu?	16. Didalam lemari itu saja menjimpan madjalah-madjalah dan surat-surat kabar jang lama.
17. Dimana| bisa diketemukan buku-buku roman?	17. Ada kumpulan roman/ dalam rak buku jang disamping tiang sana itu.
18. Mengapa| saudara harus keluar?	18. Saja baru melihat teman saja diluar/ menunggu saja.
19. Dimana| teman saudara itu? Saja tidak lihat.	19. Itu dia/ didepan toko| di sebelah kiri tiang itu.
20. Kalau mentjari buku-buku/ mampirlah lagi kesini tuan.	20. Tentu sadja saja akan datang kemari dulu| sebelum ketoko lain.
21. Siapa| jang diluar itu?	21. Itu teman saja/ jang sedang menunggu.
22. Usul siapa| supaja buku ini saudara tjari disini?	22. O/ itu usul guru saja jang di Padang.

14a.3.4. Change from active to passive.

1. Pramoedya Ananta Toer/ mengarang tjerita dari Djakarta.
2. Orang jang punja toko itu/ mendjual buku-buku/ madjalah-madjalah/ dan koran-koran.
3. Anaknja/ tidak dapat mendjumpai kutjingnja.
4. Sumitro/ mau mengusulkan nama saja.
5. Bapa saja/ mengambil segala buku roman.

14a.3.5. Change from passive to active.

1. Roman-roman disimpannja didalam lemari.
2. Pulpén itu sudah saja berikan kepada teman.
3. Apul diberi kutjing oléh kakaknja.
4. Surat ini/ saja tulis kemarén.
5. Setasion bis/ sudah saja tjari dua djam.

14b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
diantara	among, between
baru	new
1. Diantara buku itu/ ada sebuah jang baru.	1. Among those books there's a new one.
2. Bukan jang itu.	2. It's not that one.
keatas	upward, (to) above, higher
putih	white
3. Agak keatas sedikit dari jang putih itu!	3. (Rather) a little above that white one.
angkat	lift up, carry, carry away
mengangkat	lift up, carry, carry away
diangkat	be lifted up
mérah [mèrah]	red
dari atas	from above
biru	blue
4. Angkatlah buku mérah itu dari atas jang biru!	4. Lift up that red book from above the blue one.
maksud	mean, intend or meaning, intention
dimaksudkan	be meant
5. Jang biru| jang saja maksud.	5,5a. The blue one is the one I mean.
5a. Jang biru| jang saja maksudkan.	
5b. Jang biru| maksud saja.	5b. (lit. the blue one is my intention.)

tepi	edge
ditepi	at the edge
djatuh	fall
kebawah	(to) down, downward, (to) beneath, (to) under, (to) below
dibawah	below, beneath, under
6. Maaf! Buku jang ditepi/ djatuh kebawah médja.	6. Pardon me. The book at the edge fell down under the table.
pungut	pick up
dari bawah	from down, below, under
7. Biar saja pungut dari bawahnja.	7. Let me pick it up from underneath it.
belakang	back, rear
8. Dibelakang lemari itu/ ada lagi/ rak dengan buku-buku roman.	8. Behind that bookcase (with doors) there is another bookcase (without doors) with novels.
perlu	need, is necessary
kamus	dictionary
9. Saja perlu kamus Indonésia djuga.	9. I also need an Indonesian dictionary.
beberapa	several
tengah	middle
tengah-tengah	center
10. Ada beberapa/ ditengah rak sana itu.	10. There are several in the middle of that shelf over there (lit. yonder).

paling	most
11. Jang mana| jang paling baik?	11. Which is the best?
ahli	expert
umum	general, common
susun	compile
menjusun	compile
disusun	be compiled
Purwadarminta	Purwadarminta
12. Kata beberapa ahli/ Kamus Umum jang disusun Purwadarminta.	12. Several experts say it's the Kamus Umum compiled by Purwadarminta.
terbit	appear as a publication
terbitkan	publish
menerbitkan	publish
diterbitkan	be published
balai [balèy]	hall
Balai Pustaka	Balai Pustaka (a publishing company)
13. Diterbitkan Balai Pustaka.	13. It was published by Balai Pustaka.
Indonésia-Indonésia	Indonesian-Indonesian
14. Tetapi/ itu Indonésia-Indonésia.	14. But that is Indonesian-Indonesian.
jaitu [ja'itu]	that is
15. Jaitu dari bahasa Indonésia/ kebahasa Indonésia.	15. That is, (it's) from Indonesian to Indonesian.

ingin	desire
ingini	desire
diingini	be desired
16. Itulah| jang saja ingini.	16. That's what I want.
perlukan	need
memerlukan	need
diperlukan	be needed
17. Ada lagi/ jang tuan perlukan?	17. Is there anything else that you need?
18. O tidak ada lagi.	18. Oh, there's nothing else.
19. Itu sadja.	19. That's all.
bajar	pay, pay for
membajar	pay, pay for
dibajar	be paid, be paid for
kesamping	to the side
20. Untuk membajar/ tuan kesamping kiri| kebagian depan/ sebelum keluar.	20. To pay you go to the left side to the front before going out.

Other Colors

hitam	black
kelabu	gray
kuning	yellow
tjoklat or sawomatang	brown
ungu or lila	purple
oranje	orange
mérah djambu	pink

14b.2. Notes

Note 14b.2.1. Pronunciation and Spelling.

a. The name Purwadarminta is sometimes spelled Purwodarminto and commonly pronounced in that way. The author of the Kamus Umum is a Javanese. The spelling and pronunciation of the names of speakers of Javanese are likely to vary if a or o is the final letter or sound of the whole name or of a part of the name. The letter a is written in Javanese for final o and the Javanese spelling of the name is sometimes taken over intact. It is however becoming more and more customary to spell Javanese names in Indonesian as they are pronounced.

b. The pronunciation of syllable final b and d is for most Indonesians indistinguishable from that of final p and t respectively:

sebab	[sebap]
Abdul	[Apdul]
maksud	[maksut]

However speakers of Sundanese distinguish syllable final b and d from p and t respectively. Sundanese speakers of Indonesian pronounce the words above as they appear in the standard orthography.

Note 14b.2.2. Locating things.

There is a group of words that are often found in association with the propositions di, ke, and dari and followed by a noun. We have had depan 'front', belakang 'back', dalam 'in', atas 'over, above, on', bawah 'under, below, beneath', samping 'side', dekat 'near', tengah 'middle', antara 'among, between', tepi 'edge'. We have had instances like the following:

didalam lemari ini	'inside this (closed) bookcase'
disamping tiang itu	'beside that post'
didepan toko	'in front of the store'
dari atas jang biru	'from above the blue one'
kebawah médja	'(to) under the table'

The word luar also belongs here:

diluar rumah	'outside the house'
dari bawahnja	'from under it'
dibelakang lemari itu	'in back of that bookcase'
ditengah rak sana itu	'in the middle of that shelf over there'
diantara buku itu	'among those books'
ditepi médja	'at the edge of the table'

Of these dalam very often occurs without a preposition. The difference between dalam lemari and didalam lemari is very much like the difference between 'in the bookcase' and 'inside the bookcase'. The word dalam 'in' can be regarded as a preposition in its own right (i.e. when not preceded by a preposition) and in the phrases didalam 'inside', kedalam 'into' it can be regarded as a member of the class of words listed above.

The word atas is (like dalam) also a preposition. We have had it in the sentence terimakasih atas undangan. 'Thanks for the invitation.' (11b.1.7).

We have had the word sebelah in the phrases disebelah kanan (kiri) 'on the right (left)'. The word sebelah is also a member of the class of words above, but its meaning appears to vary. With di, sebelah has the same meaning as samping:

disebelah rumah itu or

disamping rumah itu 'beside that house'

However with ke and dari, sebelah is closer in meaning to arah:

kesebelah hotél or

kearah hotél 'toward the hotel'

dari sebelah hotél or

dari arah hotél 'from the direction of the hotel'

These words also occur without a noun following:

Ada didepan. 'It's in front, ahead.'

Ada dibelakang. 'It's in back.'

Ada diluar. 'It's outside.'

Djatuh kebawah. 'It fell down.'

Djatuh dari atas. 'It fell from above.'

Without a noun following these words refer to a general location or direction. Sometimes the word sebelah is inserted before them:

Djatuh kesebelah depan. 'It fell forward.'

The enclitic nja can be placed after these words to refer to an object already mentioned:

Ada didepannja. 'It was in front of him.'

Ada dibelakangnja. 'He was in back of it.'

etc.

Note 14b.2.3. jang.

The sentence bukan jang itu. 'Not that one.' (14b.1.2)

Two points about jang:

a. That a jang-phrase, like a noun, has bukan (not tidak) as its predicate negative. Other examples are as follows:

Bukan jang paling besar. 'It's not the biggest one.'

Itu bukan jang saja tjari. 'It's not the one that I am looking for.'

b. That the phrase jang itu means much the same as itu. Thus:

Bukan jang itu. 'It's not that one.'

Bukan itu. 'It's not that (one).'

Note 14b.2.4. perlu 'need, be necessary'.

The word perlu is used in the following ways:

Barang ini perlu. 'This thing is necessary.'

Saja perlu tas itu. 'I need that bag.'

Dia perlu pergi ke Djakarta. 'He needs to go to Djakarta.'

Note 14b.2.5. Defective Transitives.

For some transitives the long active with the meNG-prefix does not exist in speech or is relatively rare. For example there is a transitive ingini 'desire (something)' with a di-passive diingini. However the long active mengingini is hardly ever used in speech, though it can be found written. For colloquial Indonesian as opposed to written or literary Indonesian some transitives are defective. The missing active of defective transitives is made up by an intransitive. The form that fills the place of the active for ingini is ingin. [It must be kept in mind however that an intransitive, unlike the long active, cannot be followed by -nja for the goal.]

We thus have the following sets of sentences:

Saja ingin buku itu. 'I desire that book.'

Buku itu saja ingini. 'I desire that book (lit. 'That book is desired by me').'

Buku itu| (jang) saja ingini. 'That book is the one I desire.'

Buku itu diingini kawan saja. 'That book is desired by my friend.'

Another transitive of this type is perlukan 'need something'. Memerlukan is mainly only literary. For speech there are the following sentences as examples:

Kita perlu mobil itu. 'We need that car.'

Mobil itu kita perlukan. 'We need that car (lit. that car is needed by us).'

Mobil itu| (jang) kita perlukan. 'That car is what we need.'

Mobil itu/ diperlukan bapak saja. 'That car is needed by my father.'

The following transitive has an additional peculiarity. The base corresponding to the di-passive dimaksudkan is either maksud or maksudkan. The long active (memaksudkan) is not used in speech. Furthermore neither the passive phrase (with maksud) nor the di-passive function as a predicate of a principal clause. Thus there are the following sentences as examples:

Rumah itu| (jang) saja maksudkan. or

Rumah itu| (jang) saja maksud. 'It's that house that I mean.'

Rumah itu| (jang) dimaksudkannja. 'It's that house that he meant (lit. that was meant by him).'

[There is a noun maksud which is used in sentences like the following:

Rumah itu| maksud saja. or Maksud saja/ rumah itu.

'I meant that house (lit. my meaning was that house).']

Note 14b.2.6. paling.

The word paling is very much like our word 'most' when it is combined with another word in phrases like 'most beautiful', etc. It is also like the English suffix -est in words like 'biggest', 'smallest', etc. paling besar 'biggest', paling ketjil 'smallest'. Very commonly the sequences are found in a jang-phrase.

Rumah itu| jang paling besar. 'That house is the largest.' or

Rumah itu jang paling besar. 'That house is the largest.'

Note 14b.2.7. supaja.

The word supaja is a conjunction which means 'in order that'.

Dibawanja artikel itu/ supaja dapat saja batja. 'He brought that article in order that I might read it.'

The negative of a clause with supaja is often djangan rather than tidak.

Diambilnja artikel itu/ supaja djangan (or tidak) dapat saja batja. 'He took that article away so that I would not be able to read it.'

It also occurs where in English we use 'that' after certain verbs like minta 'request', harap 'hope' and usulkan 'suggest': e.g.

Dia minta/ supaja saudara datang. 'He requested that you come.'

Meréka harap/ supaja Anwar akan membawa kursi-kursi. 'They hoped that Anwar would bring the chairs.'

Saja mengusulkan supaja saudara mentjari ditoko itu. 'I suggest that you look in that store.'

Note 14b.2.8. karang.

The transitive karang 'compose' is commonly used in the meaning 'be the author of'. In English we usually use 'write' in this meaning. As a matter of fact many Indonesians use tulis 'write' in this meaning as well as karang. Thus:

Artikel ini ditulis Hamka. or

Artikel ini dikarang Hamka. 'This article was written by Hamka.'

14b.3. Exercises

14b.3.1. Variations.

a. Agak keatas sedikit dari jang putih itu!

1. Agak kekanan sedikit dari buku jang hidjau itu!
2. Agak disebelah depan sedikit dari médja jang putih itu!
3. Agak dibelakang sedikit dari rumah itu!
4. Agak kurang sedikit dari jang saja maksud!
5. Agak kebawah sedikit dari jang saudara maksud!

b. Angkatlah buku mérah itu/ dari atas jang biru!

1. Angkatlah médja jang besar itu| dari kamar itu!
2. Bawalah kursi jang putih itu| dari kamar depan!
3. Tjarilah potlot jang biru itu| didalam lemari itu!
4. Ambillah kertas jang putih itu| dari atas médja itu!
5. Belilah buku jang mérah itu| dari toko itu!

c. Maaf. Bukunja djatuh kebawah médja.

1. Maaf. Bukunja baru djatuh dari atas médja.
2. Maaf. Buku itu/ saja taruh diatas médja.
3. Maaf. Buku itu/ akan saja pungut dari bawah médja.
4. Maaf. Djangan pungut! Biar saja| jang pungut!
5. Maaf. Akan saja pungut nanti.

d. Dibagian belakang/ ada lagi rak dengan buku-buku roman.

1. Dibagian depan masih ada lagi rak| dengan buku-buku itu.
2. Dibagian kiri toko ini/ banjak lagi buku-buku seperti itu.
3. Dibagian mana lagi| ada rak-rak dengan madjalah seperti itu?
4. Dibagian ini sadja| ada buku seperti itu.

e. Itulah| jang saja ingini.
    1. Begitulah| jang saja djumpai.
    2. Inilah| jang saja perlukan lagi.
    3. Disitulah| barang jang saja maksudkan.
    4. Seperti inilah buku jang meréka terbitkan.
    5. Seperti itulah anak jang saja ketemukan.

f. Ada lagi/ jang tuan perlukan?
    1. Apa masih ada lagi/ jang saudara perlukan?
    2. Tjuma ini sadja| jang tuan tjari?
    3. Apa baru ini sadja| jang nona ketemukan?
    4. Apa masih belum ada lagi jang saudara ingini?
    5. Apa baru seorang| jang didjumpainja?

14b.3.2. Translations.

1. Siapa jang dapat mengangkat lemari ini dari rumah ini?	1. Who can carry this wardrobe out of (lit. from) this house?
2. Buku jang tjoklat itu/ menarik sekali| dan baik untuk dibatja.	2. That brown book is very interesting and good to read.
3. Kapur-tulis jang kuning/ jang djatuh tadi| jang saja maksud.	3. The yellow chalk that fell before is what I meant.
4. Pungutlah segala apa jang djatuh tadi!	4. Pick up everything (segala apa) that fell before.
5. Rak-rak jang baru dibeli ini/ semuanja/ untuk bagian depan toko ini.	5. All of the bookcases that have just been bought are for the front part of the store.

6. Kalau beladjar bahasa Indonésia/ perlu djuga kamus.	6. If one studies Indonesian one is quite (djuga) needful of a dictionary.
7. Koran „Merdéka" diterbitkan di Djakarta| dan madjalah „Mimbar Indonésia" disitu djuga.	7. The newspaper Merdéka is published in Djakarta and the journal Mimbar Indonesia (is published) there too.
8. Bahasa Indonésia koran ini/ agak lain sedikit dari bahasa buku.	8. The Indonesian of this newspaper is to some extent (sedikit) rather different from the literary language (bahasa buku).
9. Bajarlah buku-buku jang saudara beli itu sekarang| supaja djangan lupa nanti.	9. Pay for the books you bought now so that you don't forget later.
10. Djangan diluar lagi| karena hari sudah malam. Masuklah!	10. Don't (remain) outside any longer because it is night already. Come in!
11. Saja sudah pergi kemana-mana| mentjari anak ini. Rupanja dia disini dengan saudara.	11. I have gone everywhere to look for this child. Apparently he was here with you.
12. Saja lebih suka berbitjara Indonésia| daripada mengarang dalam bahasa itu.	12. I prefer to speak Indonesian than to write in that language.
13. Djangan héran kalau dia tidak mau menerima usul saudara.	13. Don't be surprised if he doesn't accept your suggestion.
14. Tadi malam/ Anwar mampir/ untuk mengatakan/ bahwa dia tidak dapat datang sekarang.	14. Last night Anwar stopped in to say that he could not come now.

15. Saudarakah jang mengusulkan supaja kita datang kemari?	15. Was it you who suggested that we come here?
16. Orang jang terkenal itu baru diperkenalkannja kepada kami.	16. He has just introduced that notable person to us.
17. Tunggulah disini| sebentar! Saja mau melihat keluar. Barangkali Apul/ sudah datang.	17. Wait here a while. I want to look outside. Maybe Apul is coming (lit. is already coming).

14b.3.3. Responses

1. Jang mana| buku jang saudara maksudkan?	1. Jang menarik itu| jang kulitnja biru itu?
2. Dimana| buku jang saudara lihat itu?	2. Agak keatas sedikit dari jang putih itu.
3. Apa| jang djatuh itu?	3. Maaf. Buku jang djatuh kebawah médja.
4. Dibagian mana lagi| ada rak-rak dengan buku-buku seperti ini?	4. Menurut jang punja toko ini (the owner of this store) disebelah belakang.
5. Tjuma ini sadjakah jang saudara tjari?	5. Ja. Tjuma ini sadja| jang saja perlukan.
6. Apa masih belum ada lagi| jang saudara ingini?	6. Tidak. Sudah ada| jang saja ingini sekarang.
7. Apa baru seorang| jang didjumpai disitu?	7. Ja. Baru seorang| karena rupanja jang lain sudah pulang semuanja.
8. Kalau ada barang jang djatuh| apa| jang harus kita kerdjakan?	8. Kita harus memungutnja.

9. Buku apa lagi| jang tuan perlukan?	9. Saja perlu kamus Indonésia djuga.
10. Dimana| kamus Indonésia dapat ditjari disini?	10. Dibagian belakang toko ini/ ada beberapa.
11. Jang mana| jang paling baik?	11. Katanja/ Kamus Umum jang disusun Purwadarminta.
12. Siapa| jang menerbitkannja?	12. Diterbitkan Balai Pustaka.
13. Apa jang saudara ingini/ Kamus Indonésia-Indonésia?	13. Ja. Itulah jang saja tjari.
14. Selain dari itu/ apa masih ada lagi| jang tuan perlukan?	14. O tidak ada lagi. Tjuma itu sadja.
15. Harus kebagian mana| saja| untuk membajar buku-buku ini?	15. Kesamping kanan| kebagian depan sebelum keluar.
16. Dimana| potlot mérah saja tadi?	16. Barangkali djatuh kebawah médja ini.
17. Siapa dari saudara-saudara| dapat menolong saja| mengangkat barang-barang ini?	17. Jang mana barang-barang tuan? Kami semuanja dapat menolong tuan.
18. Buku mana| jang saudara maksud untuk dibatja tadi?	18. Buku jang kulitnja mérah-biru (red and blue) itu.
19. Djangan pungut barang-barang jang djatuh itu!	19. Mengapa rupanja? (I can't imagine why not). Saja mau menolong saudara.
20. Jang mana dari barang-barang ini| jang tuan perlukan nanti?	20. Jang putih ini sadja. Tjuma ini sadja jang saja perlukan nanti.

14b.3.4. Change from active to passive:

1. Dia akan mengangkat buku jang mérah itu.
2. Saja mau memungut koran jang sudah djatuh.
3. Saja tidak perlu kamus Indonésia.
4. Balai Pustaka/ baru menerbitkan buku tjerita itu.
5. Purwadarminta/ sudah menjusun kamus.
6. Teman saja tidak begitu ingin madjalah.
7. Paman Apul/ harus membajar rumah Apul.

14b.3.5. Change from passive to active:

1. Rumah itu sudah didjual Anwar tahun jang lalu.
2. Artikel ini/ akan saja batja bésok.
3. Tasnja/ apa mau saudara beli?
4. Koran ini/ diterbitkannja di Surabaja.
5. Tempat itu/ saja perlukan untuk pekerdjaan saja.
6. Artikel-artikel itu disusun bulan jang lalu oléh Sukardjo.
7. Surat jang dikirim minggu jang lalu oléh Sartono/ kembali hari ini| sebab alamatnja tidak betul.

LESSON 15

15a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
kamu	you (familiar)
1. Kamu mau kemana?	1. Where are you going?
mana-mana	anywhere
2. Endak kemana-mana.	2. I am not going anywhere.
kerdja	work
3. Saja baru sadja kembali dari kerdja.	3. I've just this minute got back from work.
tjapé [tjapè'] or	tired
tjapék [tjapèq]	
beristirahat or	rest
istirahat	
4. Sudah tjapé. Mau istirahat dulu.	4. (I'm) tired. (I')d like to rest first.
maka	so, consequently
kau [kaw]	you (familiar)
engkau [engkaw]	you (familiar)
tanjakan	ask about
menanjakan	ask about
ditanjakan	be asked about
5. Ada apa| maka kau tanjakan?	5. Why do you ask (lit. There is what so you ask about it)?

terpaksa	forced, compelled
sendirian	alone
Pasar Baru	Pasar Baru (New Market)
berbelandja or belandja	shop
6. Rupanja/ saja nanti terpaksa belandja sendirian ke Pasar Baru.	6. It looks like I'll have to go to Pasar Baru alone to shop.
siapa-siapa	anyone
ikut or turut	go with, accompany, share
7. Enggak ada siapa-siapa disini| jang mau ikut pergi.	7. Nobody here (lit. there isn't anybody here that) wants to go along.
7a. Enggak ada orang| jang mau turut pergi.	7a. Nobody (lit. there isn't anybody that) wants to go along.
buat or bikin	do, make
membuat or membikin	do, make
dibuat or dibikin	be done, made
8. Apa boléh buat?	8. What can you do? or What can one do?
apa-apa	anything
mampu	be able to afford, well-off
9. Saja endak mampu beli apa-apa| disana.	9. I can't afford to buy anything there.

segalanja	everything
luar negeri	abroad, foreign
dalam negeri	internal, domestic
10. Segalanja mahal-mahal. Barang-barang dari luar negeri.	10. Everything's expensive. (They are) things from abroad.
apalagi	furthermore, besides
wang or	money
uang	
11. Apalagi/ uang saja sudah tinggal sedikit.	11. Besides I've only got a little money left (lit. my money there is now left a little).
kan	not
achir	end
achir bulan	end of the month
12. Ini kan sudah achir bulan.	12,12a. This is the end of the month, isn't it?
12a. Kan ini sudah achir bulan.	
gadji	wages, wage
habis	be gone, exhausted, used up
13. Gadji saja/ hampir habis.	13. My wages are almost gone.
tjukup	enough
14. Barangkali uang saja endak tjukup nanti.	14. Perhaps then I won't have enough money (lit. my money will not be enough.
gadjian	payday
15. Masih seminggu lagi| baru gadjian.	15. There's still a week before payday.

guna	use
16. Apa| gunanja saja ikut!	16. What's the use of my going along!
17. Ikut sadjalah!	17. Come along anyway.
pindjamkan	lend (money)
memindjamkan	lend (money)
dipindjamkan	be lent (of money)
18. Biar saja pindjamkan uang| kalau kamu perlu.	18. Let me lend (you) money if you need it.
pindjami	lend (a person money)
memindjami	lend (a person money)
dipindjami	be lent (of a person money)
18a. Biar saja pindjami kamu uang| kalau perlu.	18a,b. Let me lend you money if you need it.
18b. Biar saja pindjami kamu uang| kalau kamu perlukan.	
paling sedikit or sedikit-dikitnja or paling kurang or sekurang-kurangnja	at least
melihat-lihat or lihat-lihat	look around at
19. Atau kalau endak beli apa-apa/ paling kurang lihat-lihat toko.	19. Or if (you) don't buy anything at least (you) will look around the stores.

pindjam	borrow
memindjam	borrow
dipindjam	be borrowed

20. Kalau pindjam uang/ saja takut/ nanti saja enggak bisa bajar.

20. If (I) borrow perhaps later I won't be able to pay (it back).

utang	debt
permulaan	beginning

21. Banjak| utang jang saja mesti bajar permulaan bulan depan.

21. I have a lot of debts to pay at the beginning of next month.

15a.2. Notes

Note 15a.2.1. Spelling and Pronunciation.

There are two spellings for the word for 'money': wang, uang. Some speakers pronounce it [uang]. Most however say [wang]. The spelling adopted here is uang.

Note 15a.2.2. Pronouns.

Words referring to the speaker and addressee (i.e., the words for 'I' and 'you') carry with them a reference to the relative age, status and relative degree of intimacy of the people conversing. Thus the use of tuan specifies (as a rule) that the addressee is a respectable non-Indonesian or an Indonesian high in the government. The words bapa 'father', ibu 'mother' are used by a child to his parents, but they are also used to older Indonesians.

The use of a person's name indicates an intermediate degree of familiarity. On Java a high degree of familiarity is indicated by the use of kamu or kau (engkau). Of these kau is used mainly in Djakarta and kamu elsewhere. The form engkau is Sumatran and is used along with aku 'I' (instead of saja) where the highest degree of familiarity is involved. In Djakarta the highest degree of familiarity is indicated by the use of lu 'you' which goes along with gua 'I'.

Note 15a.2.3. Javan informal speech.

The way of speaking Indonesian varies chiefly in two different ways (1) according to the addressee's relation to the person speaking and (2) according to the area.

Indonesian as it is written is called literary Indonesian. Literary Indonesian is much the same everywhere though there is some tendency to favor particular words and expressions in different areas. In most situations Indonesians do not speak the way they write. In fact, generally the difference between written and spoken Indonesian is much greater than the difference between spoken and written English.

Under certain circumstances spoken Indonesian approaches literary Indonesian. This is customary in formal situations. Typical formal situations are the following: giving a lecture, addressing a meeting, talking to an official or a person of definitely higher rank. The Indonesian that you have learned so far has been of this formal type because (1) it is simpler to proceed from the formal to the informal and (2) when in doubt as to which type is appropriate it is advisable to use formal speech.

If formal speech is used under circumstances normally calling for informal speech the result is at worst a slight amount of embarrassment.

Informal speech is used wherever formal speech is not called for. Most Indonesians prefer informal speech for everything but official occasions.

There are mainly two types of informal speech which we will call (1) Javan and (2) Sumatran. They are mainly characteristic of the two islands, but not necessarily strictly limited to them because Sumatran speakers go to live in Java and Javan speakers go to live in Sumatra and the consequence is that these types are not always distinct. Features of the Javan type are penetrating Sumatra and vice versa. We shall here follow the Javan informal speech.

The features by which Javan and Sumatran informal differ in some cases are both regarded as acceptable in formal Indonesian.

Thus, many Javan speakers use the words bisa 'be able', gampang 'easy', pintar 'know well, be good at' in speech and in writing as the equivalent of dapat, mudah, pandai characteristic of Sumatran speech. The favoring of the question particle apa versus kah is another instance. In such cases the use of Sumatran forms by a Javan speaker tends to mark an even higher degree of literary Indonesian or if introduced into his informal speech a more nearly formal variety of informal speech.

Perhaps the main differences between Sumatran informal and formal (or literary) are:

1. The use of tak for tidak: e.g. saja tak per*gi*. 'I did not go'.
2. The use of the simple active rather than the meng-active: e.g. saja sedang *tulis* instead of saja sedang me*nulis*. 'I am writing'.

The Javan informal colloquial differs from the formal and informal Sumatran in the following way.

1. The use of the negatives enggak and/or endak. The first of these is said to be prevalent in Djakarta and the second elsewhere. Many Javan speakers use them interchangeably; still others also use them beside tidak. They are now also used by some speakers in Sumatra.

2. The absence of the particle *kah*. The particle *lah* is used much less freely.

3. The use of the simple active instead of the meng-active. [Some speakers use the simple active with nja as a goal: e.g. saja batjanja 'I read it'.] Here a form like the meng-active occurs, but is only used if there is no goal (present or implied):

dia pintar me*nulis*.	'He knows how to write'.
dia pintar me*nawar*.	'He knows how to bargain'.
dia pintar mem*batja*.	'He knows how to read'.

4. The use of paling sedikit, paling kurang, 'at least' and paling banjak 'at most' respectively against the literary sedikit-dikitnja, sekurang-kurangnja and sebanjak-banjaknja. The latter however do occur in informal Sumatran colloquial beside the former.

5. The use of buat only in the meaning 'do'. This corresponds to a formal kerdjakan or perbuat 'do'. On the other hand Sumatran uses buat and bikin as synonyms meaning 'do, make'.

Both colloquials share features against the formal:

1. The use of verbs without the prefix ber- in preference to the forms with them: e.g.

informal	formal
bitjara (also formal) 'speak'	berbitjara
djalan 'go, walk'	berdjalan
tanja 'ask'	bertanja
kerdja 'work'	bekerdja
belandja 'shop, spend in shopping'	berbelandja
djumpa 'meet'	berdjumpa
istirahat 'rest'	beristirahat

2. The use of dari instead of diantara 'among' in phrases like siapa dari kita..... 'Who among us.....?' (instead of siapa diantara kita....?)

3. The use of sama for kepada 'to' and dengan 'with':

saja berikan buku itu sama Apul. 'I gave that book to Apul.' (formal: kepada Apul)

saja pergi sama Apul. 'I went with Apul.' (formal: dengan)

However many Sumatrans regard this use of sama as a mark of a lack of education.

Note 15a.2.4. 'Anyone', 'anything', 'anywhere'.

The words siapa-siapa 'anyone, anybody', apa-apa 'anything', mana-mana 'anywhere' are indefinite words. Like their English counterparts (the words used as the English equivalents in the preceding sentence) they typically occur in questions and/or with a negative:

Apa ada siapa-siapa| jang mau ikut pergi? 'Is there anyone who wants to go along?'

Enggak ada siapa-siapa| jang mau ikut pergi. 'There isn't anyone who wants to go along.' (15a.1.7)

Apa saudara mampu beli apa-apa| disana? 'Can you afford to buy anything there?'

Saja enggak mampu beli apa-apa| disana. 'I can't afford to buy anything there.' (15a.1.9)

Apa saudara mau pergi kemana-mana? 'Are you going anywhere?'

Saja endak kemana-mana. 'I am not going anywhere.'

There is another word mana-mana 'everywhere':

Dia sudah kemana-mana. 'He has been everywhere.'

The consequence is that the following question is ambiguous.

Apa saudara sudah kemana-mana? (1) 'Have you been everywhere?' and (2) 'Have you been anywhere?'

Note 15a.2.5. achir.

The word achir means 'end, termination'. It is not used for material objects like a 'pencil', 'table', or 'street'. For these the word udjung is used: thus

achir minggu	'end of the week'
achir tahun	'end of the year'
udjung potlot	'end of a pencil'
udjung médja	'end of a table'
udjung djalan	'end of a street, crossing'

Note 15a.2.6. pindjami and pindjamkan 'lend'.

The transitives pindjamkan and pindjami both mean 'lend' but differ in respect to the goal that is associated. The transitive pindjamkan has as its goal the object lent whereas pindjami has as its goal the person to whom the object is lent. Compare:

Biar saja pindjamkan uang sama kamu. 'Let me lend some money to you.' (cf. 15a.1.18)

Biar saja pindjami kamu uang. 'Let me lend you some money.' (cf. 15a.1.18a)

Uang itu dipindjamkan sama Umar. or Umar dipindjami uang itu. 'That money was lent to Umar.'

Saja akan memindjamkan uang kepada Umar. 'I am going to lend money to Umar.'

Saja akan memindjami Umar uang. 'I am going to lend Umar money.'

Be careful to distinguish both pindjamkan and pindjami 'lend' from pindjam 'borrow'.

Note 15a.2.7. nja.

The word nja 'of it' has a special use. It is regularly placed after certain words if they are followed by a modifying clause. The word guna is one of these words. If guna is followed by a modifying noun, there is no nja.

Apa| guna buku itu? 'What is the use of that book?'

But if the modifier is a clause then the noun is followed by nja:

Apa| gunanja saja ikut? 'What is the use (lit. that I go along) of my going along?' (15a.1.8)

The word sebab 'reason, cause' is used in much the same way as guna:

Apa| sebabnja dia datang? 'What is the reason (lit. that he came) for his coming?'

Note 15a.2.8. kan.

In informal speech the word kan (15a.1.12,12a) is used in putting rhetorical questions: i.e. questions that the hearer is not expected to answer. The word kan corresponds to bukan in a formal sentence like the following:

Bukan ini sudah achir bulan? 'Isn't this the end of the month?'

However the formal sentence is not necessarily a rhetorical question.

Note 15a.2.9. Some special expressions.

(1) Notice the idiomatic use of sadjalah in the 15a.1.17:

Ikut sadjalah! 'Come along anyway!' Here are some other examples.

Batja sadjalah. 'Read it anyway.'

Beli sadjalah buku itu. 'Buy that book anyway.'

(2) The expression Apa boléh buat? 'What can you do?' (15a.1.8) is a fixed expression. Notice that the word boléh appears to mean 'able' here as it does in many dialects of Malay. Furthermore the word buat appears to have no subject, a feature which is normal in statements referring to all possible subjects if there is an auxiliary. [In English such reference is made by using the words 'one' or 'you' as in 'What can one or you do?'] A similar instance is:

Boléh pergi| kalau mau. 'One (or you) may go if one wants to.'

Notice that this is identical in form with the sentence:

Saudara boléh pergi| kalau saudara mau. 'You may go if you would like to.'

with the word saudara omitted.

In making generally applicable statements the word orang (not saudara) is commonly used, but its repetition as a subject is avoided. Thus:

Orang boléh pergi| kalau mau. 'One may go if he wishes.'

It is thus possible to regard Apa boléh buat. (15a.1.8) as resembling in meaning:

Apa jang orang bisa buat?

but the latter is unidiomatic. Notice too that the place of the loudness in the idiomatic expression is not the usual one.

15a.3. Exercises

15a.3.1. Variations.

a. Saja baru sadja kembali dari kerdja.

1. Saléh/ baru sadja pulang dari kerdja.
2. Meréka baru pulang dari kantor.
3. Kami akan kembali kekantor lagi.
4. Siapa-siapa| jang kembali dari Djakarta?

b. Enggak ada siapa-siapa disini/ jang mau ikut pergi.

1. Endak ada teman-teman/ jang mau ikut.
2. Enggak ada orang/ jang mau ikut dengan saja.
3. Enggak ada jang mau turut kesana.
4. Endak ada apa-apa jang baik.

c. Saja endak mampu beli apa-apa| disana.

1. Pak Saléh enggak mampu beli apa-apa| disitu.
2. Siapa| jang endak mampu beli?
3. Siapa| jang enggak mampu ikut?
4. Orang jang endak mau apa-apa/ belum tentu endak mampu.
5. Apa-apa| jang saudara beli kalau mampu?

d. Apalagi uang saja sudah tinggal sedikit.

1. Apalagi uang saja sudah habis.
2. Apalagi uang kami masih tinggal banjak.
3. Apalagi dia tidak mampu lagi| katanja.
4. Apalagi belum achir bulan| sekarang.
5. Apalagi barang-barang itu dari luar negeri.

e. Masih seminggu lagi| baru gadjian.

   1. Masih lama lagi| baru tanggal satu.
   2. Masih djauh lagi| baru kita sampai disitu.
   3. Masih beberapa hari lagi| baru kami berangkat.
   4. Masih sedjam lagi| baru dia datang.
   5. Masih banjak lagi| baru habis.

f. Biar saja pindjamkan uang| kalau saudara perlu.

   1. Biar saja pindjam uang| kalau saudara perlu.
   2. Biar saja beri uang| kalau perlu.
   3. Mari kita pindjam oto| untuk pergi kesana.
   4. Biar Saléh bajar uang saja dulu| baru saja bisa bajar uang saudara.

g. Kalau endak beli apa-apa/ paling kurang lihat-lihat toko.

   1. Meskipun enggak beli apa-apa| paling kurang lihat-lihat.
   2. Kalau enggak beli apa-apa/ paling kurang dapat lihat apa jang ada.
   3. Kalau endak berhasil/ paling kurang sudah tjoba.
   4. Buku ini/ harganja/ paling kurang/ seratus rupiah.

h. Kalau pindjam uang/ saja takut nanti saja enggak bisa bajar.

   1. Kalau saja pindjam uang saudara/ saja takut/ saja endak dapat bajar| nanti.
   2. Kalau pindjam/ endak gampang bajar kembali.
   3. Pindjam/ gampang| tetapi bajar/ sukar.
   4. Djangan pindjam uang/ dan djangan pindjamkan uang.

15a.3.2. Translations.

1. „Kamu mau kamana?" kata kakak sama adik.	1. "Where do you want to go?" said the older brother to his younger brother.
2. Kalau sudah tjapé/ lebih baik istirahat dulu.	2. If one is tired, it is better to rest.
3. Adik sendirian dirumah| djadi saja harus pulang.	3. My younger sister is alone at home so I've got to go home.
4. Siapa-siapa dari anak-anak| jang akan ikut pergi ke Médan bésok?	4. Who among (lit. from) the children are (the ones that are) going to Médan tomorrow?
5. Ibu bikin apa untuk adik sekarang?	5. What are you making for my younger brother now?
6. Saja endak mampu beli barang-barang luar negeri.	6. I can't afford to buy foreign goods.
7. Harga barang luar negeri/ djauh lebih mahal/ dari barang-barang dalam negeri.	7. The price of foreign goods is far higher than domestic goods.
8. Uang saja masih banjak| sebab masih bulan muda| dan baru gadjian.	8. I still have a lot of money because it's still the early part of the month and it was just payday.
9. Mau djuga| dia pindjamkan uangnja| meskipun takut endak dibajar kembali.	9. He was nevertheless willing to lend his money even though (he was) afraid (he) would not be paid back.
10. Pindjami saja uang| karena saja perlu betul| uang sekarang.	10. Lend me some money because I really need money now.
11. Kalau sudah dipindjami/ djangan lupa bajar kembali.	11. If (you) have been lent (money), don't forget to pay it back.

12. Kalau endak ada uang/ kami lihat-lihat sadja dipasar| endak beli apa-apa.	12. If we don't have any money we will just look around in the market without (lit. not) buying anything.
13. Ada orang jang suka pindjam sadja| tetapi enggak suka pindjamkan.	13. There are people who just like to borrow but do not like to lend.
14. Saja enggak tahu/ bagaimana| bajar uang saudara sekarang.	14. I don't know how to pay (you) your money now.
15. Itu sebabnja saja datang.	15. That's the reason I came.
16. Bulan depan/ kita akan peréi| karena achir tahun.	16. Next month we'll be off because it's the end of the year.
17. Permulaan bulan depan/ kami akan pergi istirahat ke Puntjak.	17. At the beginning of next month we'll go (for a) rest at (lit. to) Puntjak.
18. Puntjak itu/ ialah/ tempat istirahat jang baik/ dan endak berapa djauh dari Djakarta.	18. Puntjak is a resort that's nice and not very far from Djakarta.
19. Mau kemana| saudara?	19. Where do you want to go?
20. Saja endak kemana-mana. Ada apa?	20. I'm not going anywhere. What is up? (lit. What is there?)
21. Apa saudara mau ke Pasar Baru?	21. Do you want to go to Pasar Baru?
22. Boléhlah. Beli apa?	22. O.K. To buy what?

15a.3.3. Responses.

1. Mau kemana| saudara?	1. Saja endak kemana-mana.
2. Apa saudara baru kembali dari kerdja?	2. Ja. Saja agak tjapek sedikit. Saja mau istirahat dulu.
3. Apa saudara nanti mau ikut ke Pasar Baru?	3. Boléhlah. Ada apa| disitu?
4. Saja harus belandja| dan terpaksa sendirian| kalau saudara endak ikut.	4. Saja mau| kalau begitu. Saja perlu belandja djuga.
5. Kata orang/ barang-barang luar negeri jang didjual disana/ mahal-mahal sekarang.	5. Ja. Saja dengar begitu. Tetapi lebih baik kita lihat-lihat nanti.
6. Boléh| saja pindjam uang saudara| kalau saja perlu nanti?	6. Boléh sadja. Uang saja masih ada sedikit| meskipun belum gadjian.
7. Apa saudara senang lihat-lihat toko?	7. Senang djuga. Kalau ada waktu.
8. Saja djuga senang lihat-lihat| tetapi lebih senang lagi kalau bisa beli.	8. Saja begitu djuga.
9. Kemana engkau nanti soré?	9. Mau ke Pasar Senén.
10. Ada apa disana?	10. Endak ada apa-apa. Hanja mau lihat-lihat sadja.
11. Apa ada jang mau dibeli?	11. Ja. Kalau ada jang murah.
12. Kabarnja segalanja mahal. Apa ada jang murah sekarang?	12. Endak tahu. Barangkali ada sadja nanti.
13. Kenapa| endak mau ke Pasar Baru?	13. Di Pasar Baru/ barang-barang lebih mahal.
14. Pergi sendirian sadja?	14. Ja. Isteri saja/ endak mau ikut.
15. Kenapa endak mau ikut?	15. Dia tjapék. Dan kalau ikut/ anak-anak mesti ikut djuga.

16. Kenapa takut anak-anak ikut?	16. Ah| nanti meréka minta ini minta itu.
17. Apa kamu bisa pindjami Saléh uang?	17. Sekarang endak bisa pindjami. Saja endak punja uang lagi.
18. Apa banjak| jang kamu mesti bajar hari ini?	18. Endak begitu banjak. Barangkali uang ini tjukup.
19. Berapa lama lagi| baru gadjian?	19. Masih dua hari lagi.

15a.3.4. Converting informal to formal. (Read Note 15a.2.3)

1. Saja endak mampu beli apa-apa| disana.

   Converts to: Saja tidak mampu membeli apa-apa| disana.
2. Saja terpaksa belandja sendirian.
3. Saja pindjam uang sama Apul.
4. Meréka lihat-lihat toko.
5. Saja enggak bisa bajar utang saja.
6. Banjak| utang jang saja mesti bajar.
7. Dimana| saudara kerdja?

15a.3.5. Conversion from formal to informal.

1. Dia mendjual buku-buku.

   Converts to: Dia djual buku-buku.
2. Bapa saja mengambil segala buku roman.
3. Pramoedya Ananta Toer mengarang Tjerita dari Djakarta.
4. Saja tidak suka bekerdja disitu.
5. Sumitro/ mau mengusulkan nama saja.
6. Sedang kami beladjar/ guru membatja buku.
7. Meréka menolong orang tuanja.

LESSON 15

15b. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
1. Boléh saja tanja sedikit?	1. May I ask a few (questions)?
tanja	ask
2. Boléh. Mau tanja apa?	2. Please do. What would you like to ask?
3. Dimana| Pasar Baru?	3. Where is Pasar Baru?
4. O, endak djauh dari sini.	4. Oh, (it) isn't far from here.
djauhnja	the distance
5. Berapa| djauhnja?	5. How far is it (lit. How much the distance) from here?
5a. Berapa djauh| dari sini?	5a. How far is it from here?
kilo [kilò] or kilométer [kilòmèter] or kilométér [kilòmètèr]	kilometer (about 5/8 of a mile)
méter [mèter] or métér [mètèr]	about 39 inches
6. Dari sini/ djauhnja/ satu setengah kilo.	6. The distance from here is one and a half kilometers.
7. Mana| djalan kesana?	7,7a. How do you go there (lit. which is the road [that goes] there?
7a. Mana| djalan sana?	

berdjalan or djalan	go, walk
Setasion Gambir	Gambir Station

8. Djalan terus sadja dari sini| nanti sampai di Setasion Gambir.

8. Go straight on from here, (you) will come to Gambir Station.

bélok [bèloq]	turn (right or left), veer
bélok kiri	turn left
bélok kanan	turn right
Djalan Pedjambon	Pedjambon Street

9. Dari didepan Setasion Gambir bélok kanan| ke Djalan Pedjambon.

9. In front of Gambir Station turn to the right (in)to Pedjambon Street.

udjung	end
perapatan	intersection

10. Diudjung djalan ini/ ada perapatan.

10. At the end of this street there is an intersection.

lapangan	field, square
banténg [bantèng]	wild buffalo
selatan	south
utara	north
Lapangan Banténg Selatan	South Banteng Square

11. Dari perapatan itu/ terus sadja/ ke Lapangan Banténg Selatan.

11. From that crossing (you go) straight through to South Banteng Square.

timur	east
barat	west
Lapangan Banténg Timur	East Banteng Square
12. Dan dari sana/ bélok kiri| ke Lapangan Banténg Timur.	12. And from there turn left (in)to East Banteng Square.
djembatan	bridge
13. Dari situ/ terus sadja/ nanti sampai didjembatan.	13. From there you continue on; you will arrive at a bridge.
seberang	across, other side
diseberang	across, on the other side
14. Diseberangnja/ Pasar Baru.	14. On the other side of it is Pasar Baru.
15. Dengan apa| jang baik pergi kesana?	15. How (lit. on what) would you suggest I (lit. that is good) go there?
15a. Dengan apa| baiknja pergi kesana?	15a. How (lit. on what) would you suggest I (lit. being good) go there?
terém [terèm]	trolley
16. Dengan bis/ atau dengan terém?	16,16a. By bus or trolley?
16a. Dengan bis/ apa dengan terém?	
17. Terém sudah lama endak kesana lagi.	17. There hasn't been a trolley that goes there for a long time.
oplét	oplet (station wagon bus)
18. Bis/ dan oplét sadja| jang ada.	18. All there is is a bus or an oplet.
penuh	full
kosong	empty
19. Tapi/ kalau siang/ biasanja penuh.	19. But usually (they) are full in the early afternoon.

pagi-pagi	early in the morning, mornings
siang-siang	late in the early afternoon, early afternoons
soré-soré	late in the late afternoon, late afternoons
malam-malam	nights
19a. Tapi siang-siang ini/ biasanja penuh.	19a. But usually (they) are full in the early afternoon.
20. Lebih baik/ naik bétja sadja.	20. (You)'d better just take a pedicab.
pakai	use, wear, put on
memakai	use, wear, put on
dipakai	be used, be worn, be put on
20a. Lebih baik/ pakai bétja sadja.	20a. (You)'d better just use a pedicab.
tawar	bargain, offer as a price
menawar	bargain, offer as a price
ditawar	be bargained for, be offered as a price
21. Tapi/ tawar dulu! Djangan naik sadja.	21. But bargain first! Don't just get on.
tukang bétja	pedicab-driver
22. Nanti tukang bétjanja minta mahal kalau endak ditawar dulu.	22. The pedicab-driver will ask a lot of money (lit. ask dear) if you don't bargain (lit. it is not bargained for) first.
séwa	rent, hire
setinggi-tingginja or paling tinggi	at the highest
23. Séwa bétja dari sini ke Pasar Baru/ paling tinggi/ tudjuh rupiah.	23. The hire of a pedicab to Pasar Baru is at the most seven rupiahs.

24. Djangan mau| kalau lebih dari delapan rupiah.	24. Don't agree if it's more than eight rupiahs.
duduk	sit, sit down
25. Apalagi/ nanti kalau naik bétja/ djangan duduk sadja.	25. Furthermore if you take a pedicab don't just sit down (in it).
tempat duduk	seat
bersih	clean
kotor	dirty
26. Lihat dulu/ apa tempat duduknja bersih.	26. Look first (to see) whether the seat is clean.
26a. Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja/ bersih/ apa kotor.	26a. Look first (to see whether) the seat is clean or dirty.
26b. Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja bersih/ apa endak.	26b,c. Look first (to see whether) the seat is clean or not.
26c. Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja/ bersih endak.	

15b.2. Notes

Note 15b.2.1. Spelling and Pronunciation.

The word for 'meter' is generally pronounced [mèter] on Java and [mètèr] on Sumatra. The spellings méter and métér both occur in dictionaries. The short form kilo is more common in informal speech than kilométer (or kilométér). Only the latter is written.

On Java [e] is commonly pronounced for the -a- written before a final consonant in some words. Thus for example malam 'night' is commonly pronounced [malem]. On the other hand [a] is pronounced for -a- written in the same position in other words: thus [djalan] 'road'.

Here are some common words with the [e] pronunciation:

malam 'night' [malem]

pintar 'be good at, know well how to' [pinter]

Note 15b.2.2. nja.

Four appearances of nja will be discussed here: (1) in an article-like use, (2) in a use with words for dimensions, (3) in a noun-forming use, and (4) in baiknja.

1. In informal Javan speech nja is commonly placed after a noun when it is a subject. Thus in informal Javan speech one asks:

Dimana| setasionnja? 'Where is the station?' (not Dimana setasion?)

In Sumatra this question would imply that the hearer could supply what the nja referred to as for example 'a train' or 'bus' or the like. In Java this implication is lacking.

Thus for a Javan the sentence: Tempat duduknja/ bersih. means 'The seat is clean.' whereas for the Sumatran, it means 'The seat of it (say the pedicab) is clean.'

2. In the sentence:

Berapa| djauhnja? 'How far is it (lit. How much is the distance)?'

the predicate is berapa 'how much' and the subject is djauhnja 'the distance', which consists of djauh and nja. The word djauh by itself is a verb: endak djauh. 'It is not far.'

Verbs like djauh 'far', tinggi 'tall, high', besar 'big', pandjang 'long', lébar 'wide', have beside them nouns which mean 'farness, distance', 'tallness, height', 'bigness, size', 'length', 'width' and the like.

The noun corresponding to djauh 'far' is djauh 'distance'. Under most conditions the latter is followed by nja. Thus one says: Djauhnja rumah saja dari djalan/ lima méter. 'The distance of my house from the road is five meters.' It is this noun which occurs in berapa djauhnja? above.

The nouns corresponding to the other words likewise have the same shape as the verbs. Javans and Sumatrans differ somewhat as to the conditions under which nja appears. For Sumatrans it is possible to say:

Berapa| tinggi rumah itu? 'How tall is that house
(lit. how much the height of that house)?'

Tinggi rumah itu/ enam méter. 'The height of that
house is six meters.'

Berapa| lébar djalan ini? 'How wide is this road?'

Pandjang médja ini/ satu méter. 'The length of this
table is one meter.'

Javan speakers use this form only if saja or saudara is the modifier: berapa| tinggi saudara? 'How tall are you?'; tinggi saja/ hampir sama. 'My height is almost the same.'

Otherwise for most speakers in Java -nja is attached and the sentences above respectively are:

Berapa| tingginja rumah itu?

Tingginja rumah itu enam méter.

Berapa| lébarnja djalan ini?

Pandjangnja médja ini satu méter.

For speakers of both varieties the word djauh forms a phrase with berapa in:

Berapa djauh dari sini? 'How far is it from here?' (15b.1.5a)

Berapa djauh| rumah itu? 'How far is that house?'

For speakers of both varieties likewise -nja is present in sentences of the following type.

Rumah itu/ tingginja/ berapa? or

Rumah itu/ berapa| tingginja? 'How tall is that house (lit. that house its height is how much or how much is its height)?'

Rumah itu/ tingginja enam méter. or

Rumah itu/ enam méter| tingginja. 'That house is six meters high (lit. its height is six meters or six meters is height).'

3. Nouns are made from verbs by the addition of nja. Thus one may say:

Bagaimana| naiknja? 'How does one go up (lit. how is the going up)?'

Kesana| perginja. 'There's where he went (lit. to there is the going).'

Berapa| tawarnja? 'How much should one offer (in bargaining; lit. how is the bargaining)?'

4. The verb baik is used in the following way that resembles the use of an auxiliary:

Baik/ saja pergi. or

Saja baik pergi. 'I should go (lit. it is good [that] I go).'

Associated with this is the use of lebih baik:

Lebih baik saja pergi. or

Saja lebih baik pergi. 'I'd better go (lit. It is better [that] I go).'

Note that the subject is permitted to precede baik or lebih baik in this construction.

Beside baik, the word baiknja is also used as in 15b.1.15a. Here baiknja, an adverb, has a meaning like 'as for what is good' and thus often equates with English 'should'. The difference between the use of baik and baiknja comes out most clearly in the fact that baik can have a preceding negative whereas baiknja may not:

Endak baik/ saudara pergi. 'You shouldn't go (lit. not good [that] you go).'

Note 15b.2.3. Apa in questions, direct, indirect, and alternative.

In informal speech apa often appears after the subject and before the predicate. One may say:

Apa saudara pergi| kemarén? or

Saudara apa pergi| kemarén? 'Did you go yesterday?'

An indirect question is a question that is quoted but not quoted word-for-word. The question particle apa appears in such indirect questions and thus comes to be the equivalent of English 'whether' (and often in speech, 'if'):

Saja tanja/ apa dia mau ikut. 'I asked whether (or if) he would like to go along.'

Lihat dulu/ apa tempat duduknja bersih. 'See (first) whether (or if) the seat is clean.'

As in direct questions apa can appear after the subject immediately before the predicate:

Saja tanja/ dia apa mau ikut. 'I asked whether he would like to go along.'

Lihat dulu/ tempat duduknja apa bersih. 'See (first) whether the seat is clean.'

Sometimes a question presents the hearers with two alternatives. In such cases apa is more commonly used than atau for 'or' although the latter also occurs:

Saudara lebih suka ini/ apa (or atau) itu? 'Do you prefer this or that?'

We have had the sentences:

Dengan bis/ atau dengan terém? 'By bus or trolley?' (15b.1.16)

One may also ask:

Dengan bis/ apa dengan terém?

For many speakers of Indonesian it is not uncommon to ask an alternative question ending in 'apa endak' where in English the phrase 'or not' would be regarded as inappropriate. The Indonesian alternative question is often used in simply asking for information whereas in English the literal translation would be regarded as pressing for a choice: e.g. the sentence

Dia pergi/ apa endak? 'Did he go (lit. or didn't he)?'

is close in meaning to the English 'Did he go or didn't he, would you say?'

If the alternative is presented by a negative alone, the word for 'or' is often omitted.

Dia pergi endak? 'Did he go?'

Alternative questions also appear as indirect questions as in 15b.1.26a,b,c.

Note 15b.2.4. pagi-pagi etc.

The doubled form of three of the words for divisions of the day pagi 'morning', siang 'early afternoon', soré 'late afternoon' each has two meanings.

pagi-pagi	'mornings, early in the morning'
siang-siang	'early afternoons, late in the early afternoon'
soré-soré	'late afternoon, late in the late afternoon'

The doubled form of malam 'night' means only 'nights'. The word djauh-malam means 'late at night'.

Note 15b.2.5. ke.

The preposition ke 'to' sometimes does not appear in some kinds of informal speech where we would expect it to and where it would appear in formal speech. Some people use the phrases bélok kanan 'turn right' and bélok kiri 'turn left' whereas others say bélok kekanan and bélok kekiri. Some will also say pergi situ (sana) 'go there' instead of or as well as pergi kesitu (kesana).

The phrases djalan kanan 'the road to the right' and djalan kiri 'the road to the left' are used by everybody.

Note 15b.2.6. seberang: Locators.

The word seberang is a member of the class of words listed in Note 14b.2.2. This class of words will now be called Locators.

Note 15b.2.7. séwa.

Many persons use phrases like harga naik for 'fare' instead of séwa. Thus:

séwa bis	or	harga naik bis	'bus-fare'
séwa bétja	or	harga naik bétja	'pedicab-fare'
séwa terém	or	harga naik terém	'trolley-fare'

Note 15b.2.8. Bargaining.

In Indonesia as in many other countries prices are generally arrived at by bargaining between the buyer and seller. Although there are a few stores in the larger cities in which a counter-offer is not expected, these are the exception. As a general rule when other information is not available the prospective purchaser should offer to pay no more than half of the price asked.

Note 15b.2.9. tinggi and banjak.

Instead of saying paling tinggi (or setinggi-tingginja) in 15b.2.23 many people say paling banjak 'at the most'. Such people will also use the word sebanjak-banjaknja 'at the most'.

15b.3. Exercises

15b.3.1. Variations.

a. Boléh saja tanja sedikit?

1. Tuan mau tanja apa?
2. Apa| jang saudara mau tanja?
3. Apa| jang dia tanja tadi? Kurang terang.
4. Ada apa| saudara tanjakan?
5. Kenapa| dia tanja tentang itu?

b. Berapa| djauhnja| dari sini?

1. Tempat itu/ endak berapa djauh.
2. Rumah itu/ djauhnja/ tiga kilo.
3. Djauhnja/ sama sadja dari sini.
4. Berapa djauh dari sini| kepasar itu?
5. Berapa besarnja kota ini?

c. Dari sini/ djauhnja/ satu setengah kilo.

1. Orang itu/ tingginja/ hanja satu setengah méter.
2. Lapangan ini/ lébarnja/ seperapat kilo.
3. Djalan ini/ pandjangnja/ kirakira seratus kilo.
4. Lébarnja djalan ini/ biasa sadja.

d. Djalan terus sadja dari sini| nanti sampai ke Setasion Gambir.

1. Kalau tuan terus/ tentu akan sampai ke Setasion Gambir.
2. Kalau kekanan/ akan sampai kerumah Suarni.
3. Kalau kekiri/ endak akan sampai kesitu.
4. Teruslah| supaja djangan lupa nanti.
5. Djangan terus! Bélok!

e. Tapi siang-siang ini/ biasanja/ penuh.

1. Pagi/ bis-bis/ agak kosong.
2. Soré-soré/ oplét-oplét ke Pasar Baru/ hampir semuanja penuh.
3. Malam-malam/ djalan-djalan disitu/ biasanja/ kosong.
4. Siang ini/ bis-bis/ penuh sadja.

f. Lebih baik/ pakai bétja sadja.

1. Baiknja/ naik keréta-api ke Bandung.
2. Jang baik/ tawar setengah harga dulu.
3. Lebih baik/ djangan naik bétja sadja.
4. Jang paling baik/ pulang dulu.

g. Lihat dulu/ apa tempat duduknja bersih.

1. Dia tanja/ apa Suarni sudah pulang.
2. Saja tidak tahu/ apa Umar mau ikut ke Pasar Baru.
3. Apa saudara tahu/ apa ini baik?
4. Siapa tahu/ apa dia akan datang apa endak?

15b.3.2. Translations.

1. Tanja sama dia/ djalan ke Setasion Gambir.	1. Ask him the way to Gambir Station.
2. Djalan kemana| jang saudara perlu tanja?	2. To where is it that you need to ask (about) going (lit. the road to where is it that...)?
3. Berapa kilo dari sini?	3. How many kilometers is it from here?
4. Kalau mau kesitu/ saudara terus sadja dulu/ nanti bélok kiri.	4. If you want to go there you first go straight on (and) then turn left.
5. Kalau bawa mobil/ saja lebih suka bélok kiri dari bélok kanan.	5. If (I) drive (a car) I prefer to turn left to turning right.
6. Di Indonésia/ mobil-mobil/ harus djalan kiri.	6. Indonesian cars have to go on the left.
7. Saudara lebih suka naik apa| kalau pergi ke Indonésia nanti?	7. What would you prefer to take if you should go to Indonesia?
8. Karena rumah-rumah di Sumatera tinggi/ maka orang biasanja katakan/ „Naiklah kerumah!"	8. Since the houses of Sumatra are high (off the ground) people used to say "Come (up, in) to the house!"
9. Séwa bis/ lebih murah| dari séwa bétja.	9. Bus fare is cheaper than pedicab fare.
10. Djangan mau naik bis jang sudah penuh.	10. Don't take a bus that's full.
11. Saudara baik pintar menawar| kalau pergi ke Indonésia.	11. You should know how to bargain if you go to Indonesia.
12. Kalau endak bisa menawar/ tanja orang jang tahu.	12. If you cannot bargain ask somebody who knows.
13. Harga barang-barang sebelum ditawar/ djauh lebih mahal| biasanja.	13. The price of things before bargaining is usually far more (expensive).

14. Pagi-pagi/ lebih banjak| orang naik bis daripada jang naik bétja.	14. In the morning more people take the bus than take pedicabs.
15. Naik bis ini sadjalah.	15. Take this bus anyway.
16. Masih ada tempat| meskipun agak lambat.	16. There is still room (in it) even though it is rather slow.
17. Paling banjak/ nam-puluh orang| jang dapat masuk dalam bis kota.	17. At most it is sixty people that can get in a city bus.
18. Kita bisa lihat kantor-pos dari djembatan Pasar Baru.	18. We can see the post-office from the Pasar Baru bridge.
19. Oplét-oplét/ selalu penuh| pagi-pagi| tetapi siang-siang/ endak begitu penuh.	19. Oplets are always full early in the morning, but late in the afternoon they are not so full.
20. Ada satu kilo dari sekolah kita kerumah ini.	20. It is about (lit. there is) one kilometer from our school to this house.

15b.3.3. Responses.

1. Boléh saja tanja sedikit?	1. Boléh. Tuan mau tanja apa?
2. Dimana| Pasar Baru?	2. O| Pasar Baru/ endak djauh dari sini.
3. Berapa djauhnja dari sini?	3. Djauhnja/ setengah kilo sadja.
4. Mana djalan kesana?	4. Bélok kiri ke Lapangan Banténg Timur. Terus sampai kedjembatan. Diseberangnja/ Pasar Baru.
5. Berapa| séwa bétja kesitu?	5. Paling banjak/ tudjuh-belas rupiah. Baik/ tuan tawar dulu.
6. Berapa tawarnja?	6. Tawar dulu setengahnja. Kalau endak mau/ tambah sedikit.
7. Kalau djalan terus dari sini/ nanti sampai dimana?	7. Nanti sampai dikantor pos. Kirakira satu kilo| djauhnja.
8. Dimana| baiknja| bélok| kalau mau ke Setasion Gambir?	8. Baiknja/ bélok di Lapangan Banténg Timur.
9. Apa| jang ada didepan kantor-pos?	9. Didepan kantor-pos/ ada lapangan.
10. Apa| jang ada diudjung djalan ini?	10. Diudjung djalan ini/ ada perapatan.
11. Berapa| pandjangnja djalan ini?	11. Pandjangnja/ seperapat kilo.
12. Djembatan itu/ berapa| pandjangnja?	12. Djembatan itu endak berapa pandjang| hanja sepuluh méter pandjangnja.
13. Berapa tingginja rumah itu?	13. Tingginja hampir enam méter.
14. Orang itu/ berapa tingginja?	14. Tingginja orang itu/ hampir sama dengan tinggi saja.
15. Djalan Pedjambon itu/ berapa| lébarnja?	15. Lébarnja biasa sadja. Sama sadja/ dengan djalan-djalan lain di Djakarta.

16. Berapa| lébarnja lapangan itu?	16. Lapangan itu lébar sekali| kirakira seperapat kilo.
17. Kalau mau ke Pasar Baru/ baik bélok mana?	17. Bélok kiri/ ke Lapangan Banténg Timur.
18. Tempat duduk bétja/ apa selalu bersih?	18. Kadang-kadang bersih| tetapi kadang-kadang djuga/ kotor.
19. Dengan apa| baiknja pergi ke Pasar Baru dari Setasion Gambir?	19. Lebih baik pakai bétja sadja. Bis atau oplét endak ada dari sini.
20. Apa ada bis| dari Harmoni| ke Pasar Baru?	20. Endak ada| bis jang terus ke Pasar Baru dari Harmoni.

15b.3.4. Change the following informal sentences to formal ones:

1. Boléh saja tanja sedikit?
2. Endak djauh dari sini.
3. Dari sini djauhnja satu setengah kilo.
4. Djalan terus sadja| dari sini.
5. Lebih baik/ pakai bétja sadja.
6. Paling tinggi/ tudjuh rupiah séwanja.
7. Saudara beli koran ini dimana?

15b.3.5. Change the following formal sentences to informal ones:

1. Dia mau memakai bétja.
2. Setinggi-tingginja/ séwa bis kesana lima rupiah.
3. Saudara berdjalan kemana?
4. Meréka bertanja tentang tempat saja bekerdja.
5. Apa saudara membatja madjalah ini?
6. Apa Saléh mau membeli oto?
7. Siapa| jang mentjari anaknja tadi?

LESSON 16

16a. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
rentjana	plan
Surjo [Surjò]	Surjo
1. Apa| rentjana Surjo untuk soré ini?	1. What is your plan for this evening, Surjo?
2. Belum ada rentjana. Ada apa| rupanja?	2. I don't have a plan. Why do you ask (lit. Why apparently)?
bioskop [biòskòp] or pilem [pilem, pilèm] or filem [filem, filèm]	movie, movies, movie theater
3. Begini. Mari kita melihat bioskop.	3. Well (lit. It's like this), let's go see a movie.
kebetulan	accidental, by chance, as it happens
tonton	watch (as a spectator)
menonton or nonton	watch (as a spectator)
ditonton	be watched (as by a spectator)
4. Baiklah. Kebetulan djuga saja sudah lama endak nonton pilem.	4. O.K. As it happens I haven't seen a movie for a long time.

ditengah djalan	on the way
hawa	weather
masing2 [masing-masing]	each respectively
5. Ditengah djalan kebioskop/ meréka berbitjara/ tentang hawa dinegeri masing2.	5. On the way to the theater they talk about the weather in their respective countries.
matjam	kind
musim	season
6. Ada berapa matjam| musim disini?	6. How many seasons are there here?
panas	hot
kering	dry
musim panas or musim kering or musim kemarau [kemaraw]	dry season
hudjan	rain
musim hudjan	rainy season
7. Hanja ada dua matjam sadja| jaitu/ musim kemarau/ dan musim hudjan.	7. There are only two kinds, that is, the dry season and the rainy season.
8. Musim apa sekarang?	8. Which (lit. what) season is it now?
9. Sekarang/ musim hudjan.	9. Now it's the rainy season.
mendung	overcast
gelap	dark
10. Lihatlah! Hari sudah mendung dan gelap.	10. Look! It's become overcast and dark.

awan	cloud
bertambah or	increasingly
tambah	
11. Awan hitam/ sudah tambah banjak.	11. More and more black clouds have been coming (lit. The black clouds have been becoming increasingly many).
matahari	sun
bulan	moon
kelihatan	be visible, appear
12. Matahari/ sudah endak kelihatan lagi.	12. You can't see the sun any more.
padahal	and yet
13. Padahal tadi pagi/ terang dan panas.	13. And yet this morning it was clear and warm.
wah	gosh
susah	troublesome
14. Wah! Susah ini! Hudjan sudah mulai turun.	14. Gosh! this is tough! The rain's begun to come down.
15. Rupanja/ hudjan mau besar.	15. It looks like the rain's going to be heavy.
kilat or	lightning
gelédék [gelèdèk]	
guntur or	thunder
guruh	
16. Kilat dan guntur/ banjak sekali.	16. There's a lot of lightning and thunder.

pajung	umbrella
17. Endak bawa pajung lagi.	17. To top it off (lit. In addition) I didn't bring an umbrella.
sangka	guess, suppose
menjangka or	guess, suppose
njangka	
disangka	be guessed, supposed
kehudjanan	be caught in the rain
18. Endak njangka/ akan hudjan.	18,18a. (I did)n't think I would get caught in the rain.
18a. Endak sangka/ akan hudjan.	
berteduh	take shelter
kedai [kedèj] or	shop
warung	
kopi [kòpi]	coffee
téh [tèh]	tea
warung kopi	coffee house
kehudjanan	get rained on, be caught in the rain
19. Lebih baik/ kita berteduh diwarung kopi ini dulu| supaja djangan kehudjanan.	19. We'd better (lit. It is better that we) take shelter in this coffee house now, so as not to get rained on.
mana sadja	anywhere at all
apa sadja	anything at all
siapa sadja	anyone at all
20. Dimana sadja| baik.	20. Anywhere at all is all right.

pernah	ever, once, at some time
endak pernah	never
sakit	sick, hurt
21. Saja pernah sakit| sebab kehudjanan.	21. I once got sick because of being caught in the rain.
22. Kapan biasanja| musim hudjan mulai dan berapa| lamanja?	22. When does the rainy season usually begin and how long is it?
Oktober [Òktóber]	October
23. Mulai bulan Oktober| dan lamanja/ tiga/ sampai tiga setengah bulan.	23. It begins in the month of October and it lasts three to three and a half months.
terus or terus-terusan or terus-menerus	right straight through, without any interruption
24. Apa terus-terusan hudjan| pada waktu musim hudjan?	24,24a. Does it rain uninterruptedly during the rainy season?
24a. Apa terus hudjan| pada waktu musim hudjan?	
kadang2 [kadang-kadang]	sometimes
satu hari	all day
satu hari penuh or sehari-harian	all day long
25. O endak. Kadang2/ mémang satu hari penuh| tapi biasanja/ hanja soré2.	25. Oh no. Sometimes it does (rain) all day (as you suggest), but usually only late afternoons.

sering or seringkali	often
djarang	rare, infrequent
gerimis or hudjan gerimis or rintik2 [rintiq-rintiq] or hudjan rintik2	drizzle
lebat or besar	heavy (of rain)
26. Seringkali djuga/ hanja hudjan gerimis atau rintik2| tetapi kadang2/ ada djuga jang besar.	26. Sometimes too it only drizzles, but sometimes it (rains) hard too.

The Months

Djanuari	January	Djuli	July
Pébruari	February	Agustus	August
Maret	March	Séptémber [Sèptèmber]	September
April	April	Oktober [Òktóber]	October
Méi [Mèj]	May	Nopémber [Nópèmber]	November
Djuni	June	Désémber [Désèmber]	December

16a.2. Notes

Note 16a.2.1. Spelling and Pronunciation.

a. The spelling soré2 is the most common way of writing soré-soré 'late afternoon' although the latter is also used. The number 2 is used instead of one of two successive identical parts of a word. Thus kadang2 is written for kadang-kadang 'sometimes', buku2 for buku-buku 'books' and so on.

b. Some words of foreign origin vary in spelling and/or pronunciation. One of the common variations concerns words with f in the language of origin. For example one of the words for 'movie' is pilem in the pronunciation of most people, but filem in the pronunciation of some, mainly well-educated, speakers.

Note 16a.2.2. The meng-prefix in Javan informal.

1. If a word with meng-prefix is used in Javan informal speech and there is only a single nasal consonant between me- and the next vowel (e.g. menonton 'watch'), the common pronunciation lacks the syllable me-. Thus nonton 'watch' (menonton), njangka 'guess, suppose' (menjangka), nolong 'help' (menolong). The use of me- in such cases increases the degree of formality.

2. Notice the use of nonton (meng- active) in the phrase nonton pilem 'see a movie'. The word nonton is often used by itself to mean 'see a movie'.

3. Notice the use of melihat in 16a.1.3 where lihat can also be used. Similarly the use of njangka beside sangka in 16a.1.18 and 16a.1.18a.

Note 16a.2.3. sakit 'sick, hurt'.

The word sakit means 'hurt, pain' when it refers to a part of the body: kaki saja sakit. 'My leg hurts'. It means 'be sick' if it refers to the whole of a person: saja sakit. 'I'm sick'.

Note 16a.2.4. The ke- -an affix.

The combined prefixation of ke- and the suffixation of -an forms verbs which have the meaning like 'to undergo, to suffer' what the element means to which they are added. We have had kehudjanan 'be rained on' get caught in the rain' from hudjan 'rain'. Similarly formed words are kepanasan 'suffer from the heat' (panas 'hot') kesakitan 'suffer from pain' (sakit 'hurt'). Somewhat different from the meaning above is the one found in kelihatan 'appear, be visible'. The latter meaning is found also in kedengaran 'be or become audible'.

Note 16a.2.5. pernah.

The word pernah has the meanings 'once, ever, at some time' when used without the negative as in the following sentences (in addition to 16a.1.21):

Apa saudara sudah pernah pergi ke Amérika? 'Have you ever been to America?'

Saja sudah pernah ke Bali. 'I have once (or at some time) been to Bali.'

If the intention is to specify 'a single time' the word sekali should be used.

The phrase endak pernah (or tidak pernah) means 'never' and the phrase belum pernah 'never yet':

Saja endak pernah minum kopi. 'I never drink coffee.'

Dia belum pernah ke Sulawési. 'He has never been to Celebes.'

Note 16a.2.6. mana sadja 'anywhere at all'.

There are the following ways of saying 'anyone at all', anyone what(so)ever', 'anything at all, anything what(so)ever' etc.:

anyone at all, anyone what(so)ever: siapa sadja, siapapun, siapapun djuga

anything at all, anything what(so)ever: apa sadja, apapun, apapun djuga

anywhere at all, anywhere what(so)ever: mana sadja, manapun, manapun djuga

in anyway at all, in anyway what(so)ever: bagaimana sadja, bagaimanapun, bagaimanapun djuga

Here are some examples of their use:

Siapa sadja (siapapun, siapapun djuga) bisa datang.
'Anyone at all can come.'

Apa sadja (apapun, apapun djuga) bisa dipakai.
'Anything at all can be used.'

Dimana sadja (dimanapun, dimanapun djuga) dia senang.
'He is satisfied, no matter where he is.'

Bagaimana sadja (bagaimanapun, bagaimanapun djuga) dia mau berhasil. 'He wanted to succeed in anyway whatsoever.'

Note 16a.2.7. Some Sumatran equivalents.

Sumatrans use:

kedai	for warung
lebat	for 'heavy' in respect to rain

Many Javans as well as Sumatrans use the phrase satu hari for 'all day' as well as 'one day' (beside satu hari penuh). A formal equivalent is sehari-harian.

16a.3. Exercises

16a.3.1. Variations.

a. Lihatlah! Hari/ sudah mendung/ dan gelap.

1. Berilah! Orang sudah mau makan.
2. Belilah! Harganja/ murah/ dan barangnja/ baik.
3. Batjalah! Artikelnja/ menarik/ dan péndék.
4. Tjobalah! Barang itu baik/ lagi murah (and inexpensive as well).
5. Duduklah! Kursi itu kosong/ dan endak ada orang.

b. Kilat dan guntur banjak sekali.

1. Pada musim dingin di Amérika/ kilat djarang sekali.
2. Sesudah kilat/ biasanja ada guntur.
3. Kalau ada kilat/ seringkali ada hudjan.
4. Kilat sudah tambah banjak.

c. Matahari/ sudah endak kelihatan lagi.

1. Endak djarang/ matahari dan bulan kelihatan bersama-sama.
2. Matahari masih kelihatan| padahal sudah turun hudjan.
3. Bulan endak kelihatan| kalau malam mendung.
4. Orang bisa kehudjanan| kalau endak mau berteduh| waktu hudjan.

d. Lebih baik/ kita berteduh supaja djangan kehudjanan.

1. Baiknja kita berteduh| supaja djangan sakit nanti.
2. Lebih baik/ berangkat sekarang/ supaja djangan dimintanja uang sama kita.
3. Dia kerdja/ supaja uangnja djangan habis.
4. Taruh di tengah médja| supaja djangan djatuh.

e. Apa terus-terusan hudjan| pada waktu musim hudjan?

   1. Apa terus kerdja| pada waktu kerdja?
   2. Dia terus-terusan tunggu/ satu hari penuh.
   3. Apa hudjan pernah turun| pada waktu musim kemarau?
   4. Terus panas di Djakarta| endak pernah dingin.

f. Matahari sudah endak kelihatan lagi| padahal tadi pagi/ terang/ dan panas.

   1. Matahari/ sudah kelihatan kembali| padahal tadi sudah gelap.
   2. Bulan masih kelihatan| padahal awan sudah banjak.
   3. Orang-orang itu sudah kelihatan| padahal meréka masih djauh sekali.
   4. Hudjan sudah mulai turun| padahal matahari masih kelihatan.

16a.3.2. Translations.

1. Apa sudah ada rentjana saudara| untuk hari Minggu jang akan datang ini?	1. Do you have a plan for this coming Monday?
2. Rentjana untuk pésta hari ulang tahunnja/ endak djadi.	2. The plan for his birthday party did not come off.
3. Paling sedikit/ dia pergi nonton bioskop sekali seminggu.	3. He went to see a movie at least once a week.
4. Saudara ini suka pilem jang gembira sadja?	4. Do you like only happy movies?
5. Pilem-pilem jang bagaimana| banjak ditonton orang di Indonésia ini?	5. What kind of movies do people generally (go to) see here in Indonesia?
6. Ditengah djalan/ kami ketemu dengan Suanto| jang baru pulang dari bioskop.	6. On the way we met Suanto who had just got back from the movies.
7. Musim apa| jang lama sekali di Indonésia?	7. Which (lit. what) season is the longest in Indonesia?
8. Kira-kira berapa lama| musim kemarau di Indonésia?	8. About how long is the dry season in Indonesia?
9. Lama betul| dia pergi nonton kemarén.	9. He was at the movies a long time yesterday. (lit. It was really a long time that he went to see the movies yesterday.)
10. Saja endak bisa ketemu| sama dia| sebelum berangkat kesini.	10. I couldn't meet him before coming (lit. leaving for) here.
11. Awan ada jang hitam dan ada jang putih.	11. Some clouds are black and some are white.

12. Apa sudah pernah saudara ke Bali?
12. Have you ever been to Bali?

13. Teman-teman jang datang tadi/ bitjara selama satu djam.
13. The friends who came before talked for one hour.

14. Kalau hudjan besar/ biasanja/ anak2 di Indonésia/ sedikit sadja| sekolah.
14. If there's a big rain usually only a few children go to school.

15. Saja sangka/ saudara akan pergi hari ini. Rupanja/ baru bésok.
15. I thought you would go today (but) apparently (you won't) until tomorrow.

16. Hudjan sudah endak besar lagi| hanja gerimis sadja.
16. The rain isn't very heavy anymore, it's only drizzling.

17. Apa selalu begini| hari| kalau musim kemarau?
17. Is the weather always this way in (lit. if it's) the dry season?

18. Mémang sering begitu. Sedang hudjan| kelihatan matahari.
18. Actually it's often that way. While it's raining the sun is out.

19. Siang di Bandung/ panas| tetapi malam/ seringkali dingin.
19. (During) the daytime in Bandung it's hot, but at night it's often cold.

20. Siapa sadja boléh masuk disitu.
20. Anyone at all may go in there.

16a.3.3. Responses.

<table>
<tr><td>1. Apa| rentjana Surjo untuk soré ini?</td><td>1. Rentjana saja/ pergi nonton bioskop.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Apa saudara ingin/ saja ikut nonton?</td><td>2. Tentu sadja. Saja endak begitu suka nonton sendirian.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Ada berapa matjam| musim disini?</td><td>3. Ada dua matjam sadja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Apa| nama musim disini?</td><td>4. Namanja/ musim kemarau/ dan musim hudjan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Musim apa| sekarang?</td><td>5. Sekarang/ musim hudjan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Apa selalu begini| hari| kalau musim hudjan?</td><td>6. Endak selalu. Hanja kalau mau hudjan/ hari mendung/ dan gelap.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Mengapa| akan hudjan sekarang| padahal tadi pagi masih terang dan panas?</td><td>7. Ja. Mémang sering begitu. Sedang panas/ turun hudjan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. Apa selalu ada kilat dan guntur| kalau hudjan mau turun?</td><td>8. O endak selalu| tetapi/ biasanja begitu.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. Kemana| kita berteduh karena sudah mulai hudjan?</td><td>9. Mari kita kewarung kopi jang didepan sana.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. Baiknja/ kita bawa pajung tadi| bukan?</td><td>10. Ja| betul. Endak sangka/ akan hudjan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. Kapan| musim hudjan mulai dan berapa| lamanja?</td><td>11. Mulai bulan Oktober/ dan lamanja/ tiga atau tiga setengah bulan sadja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Apa terus-terusan hudjan| waktu musim hudjan?</td><td>12. O/ endak. Biasanja hanja soré2| dan hanja sebentar sadja lamanja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. Apa besar| hudjannja| waktu itu?</td><td>13. Kadang-kadang/ hudjannja/ besar| dan kadang-kadang rintik2 sadja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14. Kemarén/ apa hudjan terus disini?</td><td>14. Hampir terus| hudjannja. Mulai pagi/ dan baru soré| bisa keluar.</td></tr>
</table>

15. Dimana| baiknja berteduh| kalau kehudjanan ditengah djalan?	15. Dimana sadja baik. Kalau boléh/ diréstoran. Kalau endak/ ditempat apa sadja.
16. Hawa di Bandung/ apa selalu panas?	16. Siang/ biasanja/ panas| tetapi malam/ kadang-kadang dingin betul.
17. Kan saudara selalu kebioskop.	17. Betul djuga. Tetapi/ pilem jang baru itu/ kebetulan belum saja tonton.
18. Apa meréka masing2 pulang kerumahnja?	18. Endak. Semuanja/ ikut Saléh kerumahnja| dan tunggu saudara disitu.
19. Apa saudara pernah sakit| sebab kehudjanan?	19. Endak pernah. Saja belum pernah sakit| karena kehudjanan.
20. Saudara suka mana| hudjan gerimis| apa hudjan besar?	20. Saja lebih suka hudjan gerimis| karena masih bisa keluar.

16b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
1. Bagaimana| hawanja pada waktu musim kering?	1. How is the weather in the hot season?
tahan	endure, stand
2. Hawanja/ panas sekali| dan kalau siang/ endak bisa tahan panas matahari.	2. The weather is very hot and in the early afternoon one cannot stand the heat of the sun.
hangus	burnt, scorched
rasanja	feel
badan	body
3. Hangus| rasanja| badan kita.	3. You feel scorched (lit. our bodies feel scorched).
malah	even, so much so
tanaman	plant
tanaman2 [tanaman-tanaman]	plants
tanam2an [tanam-tanaman]	plants (collectively) plant-life
kekurangan	suffer from a lack of, lack
4. Malah tanam2an banjak jang mati| karena kekurangan air.	4. So much so, much of the plant-life dies (lit. Even plant-life much that dies) because it lacks water.

sungai [sungèj] or	river
kali	river, canal
sawah	wet rice field
kering	dry
5. Kali2/ dan sawah2/ banjak jang kering.	5. Many of the rivers and rice fields become dry.
luarbiasa	extraordinary, exceptional
beberapa lama	some time
6. Kadang2 panasnja luarbiasa untuk beberapa lama.	6. Occasionally the heat is exceptional for some time.
makanan	food
7. Pada waktu itu/ makanan/ kurang.	7. At that time food is short.
sebut	mention, call (by a name)
menjebut or	mention, call
njebut	
disebut	be mentioned, called
patjeklik [patjekelik]	famine
8. Karena itu/ musim itu/ disebut musim patjeklik.	8. Because of that the season is called a famine.
rata2 [rata-rata]	on the average
terdjadi	occur
kali	a time
sekali	once
9. Rata2 panas luarbiasa ini/ terdjadi sekali dalam tiga tahun.	9. On the average this exceptional heat occurs once in three years.

10. Ada berapa musim dinegeri saudara?

10. How many seasons are there in your country?

bunga	flower
musim bunga	spring (season)
gugur or	fall (hair, leaves, fruit)
rontok	
musim gugur or	fall (season)
musim rontok	
saldju	snow
musim dingin or	winter (cold season)
musim saldju	

11. Ada empat. Jaitu musim bunga/ musim panas/ musim gugur/ atau rontok/ dan musim dingin atau saldju.

11. There are four: that is spring, summer, fall and winter.

12. Bagaimana| panasnja| pada musim panas/ dan bagaimana| dinginnja| pada musim dingin?

12. How about the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter?

13. Musim panas/ sama sadja/ dengan musim kemarau disini.

13. Summer is the same as the dry season here.

14. Tetapi lamanja/ hanja tiga bulan sadja| seperti musim2 jang lain.

14. But it lasts (lit. the length is) only three months like the other seasons.

15. Tetapi musim dinginnja/ dingin sekali| dan dibagian utara/ ada turun saldju.

15. But winter is cold and in the northern parts it sometimes snows.

angin	wind
kentjang	swift, strong (wind)

16. Apa kentjang anginnja| pada waktu itu?

16. Are there strong winds at that time?

17. Ja. Keras sekali. Biasanja dari utara.

17. Yes. It's very strong. Usually the wind is from the north.

bukan... sadja	not only
tetapi djuga	but also
kuat	strong

18. Dan bukan hanja kuat sadja/ tetapi djuga/ díngin sekali.

18. And it is not only strong but also very cold.

sehingga or hingga	so that (as a result)

19. Kadang2/ begitu dingin| hingga orang endak tahan.

19. Sometimes it's so cold that generally you (lit. a person) can't stand it.

beku	freeze, congeal, harden
tjair	melt, dissolve, be liquid
djadi	become, come off, succeed
mendjadi	become
és [ès]	ice
témperatur [tèmperatur]	temperature
nol	zero
deradjat	degree
Fahrenhéit [Farenhèit]	Fahrenheit
Celsius [Sèlsyus]	Celsius, centigrade

20. Air sering beku/djadi és| sebab témperatur dibawah nol deradjat Celsius.

20. The water often freezes into ice because the temperature is below zero centigrade.

taufan [tawfan] or topan [tòpan] or angin topan	typhoon, storm
ribut	noise, disturbance
angin ribut	storm

21. Di Indonésia ini/ apa ada djuga/ angin topan/ atau angin ribut?

21. Here in Indonesia are there also typhoons or storms?

djarang	rare
darat	land (as opposed to sea)
laut	sea

22. Ada djuga| tetapi djarang sekali didarat. Biasanja dilaut.

22. There are some, but they are very rare on land. Usually (they happen) at sea.

kapal	ship
perahu [perau]	boat
nelajan	fisherman
karam	be wrecked
tenggelam	sink

23. Hingga banjak| perahu nelajan jang karam dan tenggelam.

23. So that many fishermen's boats are wrecked and sink.

24. Mari kita berangkat lagi. Hari sudah terang.

24. Let's start off again. It's clear.

25. Surjo pikir/ malam ini/ akan hudjan lagi?

25. Do you think it will rain again tonight, Surjo?

pikiran	thought
bulan	moon
bintang	star
26. Menurut pikiran saja/ endak| sebab banjak bintang.	26. In my opinion no, because there are lots of stars.
pula	also
27. Dan lihat! Itu! Bulan sudah kelihatan pula.	27. And look! There! The moon's also out.
terlambat	too slow, too late
28. Ah| kita sudah terlambat ini.	28. Oh, we're too late now.
terachir [terachir, ter'achir] or penghabisan [penghabisan, pengabisan]	last
pertama	first
29. Ini pertundjukan jang terachir lagi.	29. Besides this is the last show.
lain kali	some other time
30. Kalau begitu/ lain kali sadja nonton, ja?	30. In that case (then) we'll go to the movies some other time, O.K.?

16b.2. Notes

Note 16b.2.1. Spelling.

The spelling tanam2an is for tanam-tanaman. Although the longer spelling is also permitted, the shorter one is the more usual. Notice the difference between tanam2an and tanaman2 (for tanaman-tanaman).

Note 16b.2.2. Seasons.

Nearly everywhere in Indonesia it is common to speak of a rainy season and a dry season. The rainy season is called musim hudjan everywhere. On Java the dry season is called musim kemarau or musim kering. On Sumatra this season is more commonly called musim panas.

Note 16b.2.3. Collectives.

The word tanam2an means 'plants of all kinds' and differs in meaning from tanaman2 in that the latter could be used in a sentence like:

> Tanaman2 jang dekat djalan/ sudah mati. 'The plants near the road have died.'

Other collectives showing the same formation are:

buahbuahan	'fruits of all sorts'	buah 'fruit'
bungabungaan	'flowers of all sorts'	bunga 'flower'

Note 16b.2.4. The suffix -an.

A common formation with the suffix -an contains a transitive base; the meaning is 'the natural goal of the transitive'. Thus tanaman '(a) plant' contains tanam '(to) plant' (tanam, menanam 'plant', ditanam 'be planted'). Similarly

makanan 'food'	makan 'eat'
bagian 'division, section'	bagi, membagi 'divide', dibagi 'be divided'
bungkusan 'package'	bungkus, membungkus 'wrap', dibungkus 'be wrapped'

Occasionally a similar formation is made from an intransitive: pikiran 'thought' contains pikir 'think'.

Note 16b.2.5. tahan.

The word tahan is an intransitive. As such it means for many Indonesians 'be insupportable, be unendurable'. Such Indonesians say (instead of 16b.1.2):

> Kalau siang/ endak tahan panas matahari. 'In the early afternoon the heat of the sun is unendurable (i.e. one cannot stand it)'.

In this meaning some Indonesians use the formal tertahan:

> Kalau siang/ endak tertahan panas matahari.

There is also a transitive tahan 'to stop (an object), hold back, resist' (menahan, ditahan).

Note 16b.2.6. 'Not only, but also'.

In this combination of phrases the negative bukan is commonly used as in 16b.1.18. However there are other similar expressions:

> Bukan tjuma kuat sadja/ tetapi djuga/ dingin sekali.
>
> Bukan kuat sadja/ tetapi dingin sekali djuga.

and the like.

Similar to this is the following:

> Bukan karena dingin/ tetapi karena hudjan. 'Not because it was cold, but because it rained.'

Note 16b.2.7. Informal and formal.

1. The word mendjadi 'become' is more formal than djadi in this meaning. However mendjadi is restricted to the meaning 'become'. Only djadi has the meaning 'so, consequently' and the meanings of djadi indicated in Note 16b.2.8.

2. The word sehingga 'so that (as a result)' is more formal than hingga.

Note 16b.2.8 djadi.

We have had djadi as a verb in the meaning 'become' and as a particle in the meaning 'so, consequently'. The verb djadi (not mendjadi) is also used in the meaning 'come off, occur as planned'.

Pésta itu endak djadi. 'The party did not come off.'

In this sense djadi is also an auxiliary:

Dia djadi datang. 'He came as he planned to.'

Dia endak djadi pergi. 'He didn't go as he had planned.'

Note 16b.2.9. Temperature.

The Centigrade (or Celsius, as it is usually called outside of the United States) thermometer is used in Indonesia rather than the Fahrenheit thermometer that we use. The centigrade thermometer reads 0° at the freezing temperature of water and 100° at the boiling temperature of water. To transfer from centigrade to Fahrenheit one uses the following formula (with c for a reading in centigrade): $\frac{9c}{5} + 32$.
To transfer from Fahrenheit to centigrade (with f for a reading in Fahrenheit) the following formula is used: $\frac{5(f - 32)}{9}$.

Note 16b.2.10. pula.

For most Javan speakers pula is a formal word with the meaning of djuga. For some speakers originating from Sumatra pula is an informal word which has the meaning 'djuga plus surprise.' So in 16b.1.30. Similarly:

Dia datang djuga. 'He came also.' or 'He came anyway.'

Dia datang pula. 'He came also (to my surprise).' or
'He came anyway (to my surprise).'

Note 16b.2.11. A use of ada.

The word ada is sometimes used as in 16b.1.15.

Ada turun saldju. 'It sometimes snows.'

Another example is

Dia ada pergi ke Djakarta. 'He sometimes goes to Djakarta.'

16b.3. Exercises

16b.3.1. Variations.

a. Rata2 panas luarbiasa ini/ terdjadi sekali/ dalam tiga tahun.

   1. Rata2 meréka punja anak/ sekali dua tahun.
   2. Suarni rata2 beli potlot/ sekali sebulan.
   3. Guru itu rata2 kerdja delapan djam sehari.
   4. Ibu kepasar rata2/ sekali seminggu.
   5. Saudara rata2 berapa kali| sebulan endak sekolah?

b. Menurut pikiran saja/ endak| sebab banjak bintang.

   1. Menurut katanja/ ja| karena hari masih mendung.
   2. Menurut kata meréka/ betul| karena kalau endak/ tentu dia katakan.
   3. Menurut pikiran saudara/ apa betul| jang dikatakannja?
   4. Menurut pikiran orang itu/ buku itu baik.

c. Hangus| rasanja| badan kita.

   1. Panas| rasanja| dikamar ini.
   2. Endak djarang/ dingin| rasanja malam disini.
   3. Sakit| rasanja| badan saja.
   4. Bagaimana| rasanja| badan saudara hari ini?

d. Kadang2 panasnja luarbiasa untuk beberapa lama.

   1. Kadang2 orang endak bisa tahan panasnja.
   2. Dinginnja luarbiasa| tetapi hanja untuk beberapa waktu sadja.
   3. Ada waktu/ saja endak mau keluar rumah.
   4. Waktu jang begini/ djarang sekali.

e. Kali2 dan sawah2/ banjak| jang kering.

1. Rumah2 dan toko2 sedikit sadja| jang besar disitu.
2. Buku2 dan madjalah2 beberapa sadja| jang didjual ditoko itu.
3. Djalan ada jang péndék/ dan ada jang pandjang.
4. Kota endak banjak| jang besar di Bali.

16b.3.2. Translations.

1. Bagaimana hawa endak akan panas didalam kamar ini? Semua djendéla dan pintu endak dibuka.	1. How could (lit. would) it (lit. the weather) not be hot in this room? All of the windows and doors haven't been opened.
2. Sebab hudjan keras pagi ini/ dia endak djadi datang kerumah kami.	2. Since it rained hard this morning he didn't manage to come to our house.
3. Banjak| tanam2an jang mati di Amérika| bukan karena kekurangan air| tetapi karena kedinginan.	3. Many plants (lit. many are the plants that) die in America not because they lack water but because they suffer from the cold.
4. Tempat2 jang kekurangan air/ harus pakai air kali untuk air minum.	4. Places that lack water must use river water for drinking (water).
5. Kalau tengahhari/ matahari sudah tinggi dilangit.	5. At noon the sun is high in the sky.
6. Luarbiasa| djauhnja tempat air dari rumah kami.	6. The place we get our water is , exceptionally far from our house.
7. Kalau musim kemarau terlalu lama/ banjak| tanam2an jang mati kekeringan.	7. If the dry season is very long many plants die from the dryness.
8. Rata2/ berapa deradjat témperatur di Indonésia?	8. On the average how many degrees is the temperature in Indonesia?
9. Umur anak2 dalam kelas satu S.R. ini/ rata2/ enam tahun.	9. The age of children in the first grade of this elementary school is six years on the average.
10. Orang di Indonésia/ endak kenal saldju| endak pernah ada lihat.	10. People in Indonesia do not know what snow is, not having had an occasion to see it.

11. Anak itu sama sadja| umurnja| dengan umur adik saja jang di S.M.P.	11. The age of that child is the same as that of my younger brother who is in S.M.P.
12. Apa sama| bahasa orang2 jang dibagian utara Sumatera| dengan jang dibagian selatannja?	12. Is the language of the people in the northern part of Sumatra the same as (that of) those in its southern part?
13. Kata jang sama artinja dengan „angin kuat" ialah/ „angin kentjang".	13. A word that has the same meaning as angin kuat is angin kentjang.
14. Hudjan keras| pagi ini| hingga saja endak djadi pergi kesekolah.	14. It rained hard this morning so that I did not manage to go to school.
15. Rupanja saudara lebih tahan hawa dingin daripada hawa panas.	15. Apparently you can stand the cold weather better (lit. more) than the hot weather.
16. Hawa di Indonésia sering djuga dingin| apalagi (particularly) ditempat2 tinggi.	16. The weather in Indonesia is also often cold particularly in high places.
17. Berapa deradjat| panas hari ini| saudara pikir?	17. How many degrees is today's heat, do you think?
18. És/ ialah air jang beku| dan air/ ialah és jang tjair.	18. Ice is frozen water and water is melted (or liquid) ice.
19. Nelajan2 takut angin ribut/ karena perahunja bisa karam| dibuatnja.	19. The fishermen fear the storm because his boat can sink as a result of it.
20. Pertundjukan jang penghabisan lebih banjak ditonton orang.	20. The last show is seen by more people (lit. by people in greater numbers).

16b.3.3. Responses.

1. Bagaimana| hawa| waktu musim panas?	1. Hawanja panas| dan matahari panas betul| siang2.
2. Apa bisa tahan| orang| hawa jang panas sekali?	2. O endak. Tanam2an banjak djuga| jang mati pada waktu itu.
3. Kan banjak| kali2 dan sawah2 disini?	3. Banjak djuga. Tetapi/ biasanja kering| pada musim kemarau.
4. Apa pernah| panasnja| luarbiasa?	4. Pernah djuga. Sampai orang kekurangan makanan.
5. Apa waktu jang begitu/ disebut patjeklik?	5. Ja. Mémang itu| jang disebut patjeklik.
6. Ada berapa musim| dinegeri saudara?	6. Ada empat. Jaitu/ musim bunga/ musim panas/ musim rontok atau gugur/ dan musim dingin atau saldju.
7. Bagaimana| panasnja musim panas/ dan bagaimana| dinginnja musim dingin?	7. Musim panasnja/ sama sadja dengan musim panas disini. Tetapi musim dinginnja/ djauh lebih dingin dari musim hudjan disini.
8. Apa angin kuat| pada musim dingin?	8. Kuat djuga. Angin dari utara/ bukan sadja kuat/ tetapi djuga dingin sekali.
9. Apa ada orang jang endak bisa tahan| hawa dingin musim dingin?	9. Ja. Ada djuga. Meréka berlibur kebagian selatan/ atau kepulau Hawai.
10. Apa pernah| saudara lihat angin topan?	10. Pernah. Waktu saja masih ketjil.
11. Apa djarang| angin topan disini?	11. Ja. Djarang didarat. Biasanja dilaut.

12. Saudara pikir/ malam ini akan hudjan lagi?	12. Saja pikir/ endak. Sebab bulan dan bintang2 terang kelihatan.
13. Berapa deradjat panasnja hari ini?	13. Panasnja/ tiga-puluh dua deradjat| jaitu/ kirakira sembilan-puluh Fahrenhéit.
14. Apa sama sadja| panasnja dimana2 di Indonésia?	14. Biasanja sama| tetapi ada djuga/ tempat2 tinggi jang dingin.
15. Berapa lama| musim kemarau?	15. Tiga-empat bulan| lamanja.
16. Berapa lama lagi baru musim kemarau mulai?	16. Satu-dua minggu lagi| baru musim kemarau mulai.
17. Saudara rata2 berapa kali sebulan| endak kesekolah?	17. Rata2 hanja satu-dua kali sadja.
18. Apa bintang2 sudah kelihatan?	18. Belum| sebab masih mendung. Nanti dua-tiga djam lagi| baru kelihatan.
19. Berapa lamanja saudara tinggal di Indonésia?	19. Saja tinggal disini/ sudah satu tahun| lamanja.
20. Apa saudara bisa tahan matahari di Djakarta| kalau tengahhari?	20. Bisa djuga. Tetapi lebih baik/ berteduh| pada waktu itu.
21. Rata2/ berapa deradjat témperatur di Indonésia?	21. Rata2/ kirakira dua-puluh tudjuh deradjat Célsius.

LESSON 17

17a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
merasa	feel
lapar	hungry
haus	thirsty
1. Saja sudah merasa lapar.	1. I feel hungry.
2. Apa ada rumah makan jang dekat| dari sini?	2. Is there a restaurant near here?
kurang-lebih or lebih-kurang	more or less, about
3. Ja. Réstoran jang dekat/ kurang-lebih tiga perempat kilo dari sini.	3. There's a restaurant nearby about three quarters of a kilometer from here.
kan	not
4. Tiga-empat ratus méter dari sini kan ada rumah makan?	4. Isn't there a restaurant about three or four hundred meters from here?
makanan	food
énak	good (taste)
5. Ada. Tetapi kata orang/ makanannja kurang énak.	5. There is, but I hear the food isn't so good.
sendiri	myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
6. Saja sendiri belum pernah kesana.	6. I myself haven't ever been there.

7. Mari kita djalan lebih djauh sedikit| kerumah makan jang lain.	7. Let's walk a little further to a different restaurant.
8. Rumah makan jang mana?	8. To which restaurant?
9. Rumah makan jang saja sukai/ jang saja sebut tadi.	9. To the restaurant I like, that I mentioned before.
masak	cook
memasak	cook
dimasak	be cooked
masakan	cooking, cuisine
10. Masakannja lebih énak| dan saja pernah makan disitu.	10. The cooking is better tasting and I ate there once.
pelajan	waiter, bell-boy, servant
hampiri or dekati	approach
menghampiri or mendekati	approach
dihampiri or didekati	be approached
11. Pelajan rumah makan menghampiri meréka dan bertanja.	11. The waiter of the restaurant approaches them and asks.
12. Tuan2 mau makan diluar/ atau didalam?	12. Would you like to eat outside or inside?
djadi	do, be all right
13. Dimana sadja djadi.	13. Anywhere at all will do.

béda	difference
buat	for

14. Endak ada bédanja buat saja.

14. There is no difference to (lit. for) me.

15. Bagaimana| untuk saudara?

15. How about to you?

16. Untuk saja/ sama djuga.

16. To me it's just the same.

ketjuali	other than
ketjuali kalau	unless
abu	dust, ashes

17. Kalau saja/ djarang makan didalam| ketjuali kalau hudjan/ atau banjak abu.

17. As for me, (I) rarely eat inside except when it rains or it is very dusty (lit. there is a lot of dust).

udara	air, atmosphere
segar	refreshing, invigorating, refreshed, invigorated
toh	one must admit

18. Dan malam ini/ toh udaranja segar.

18. And tonight you'll have to admit the air is fresh.

19. Tuan2 mau makan apa?

19. What would you like (to eat)?

20. Apa| jang ada?

20. What is there?

ber-matjam2 [ber matjam-matjam] or matjam2 [matjam-matjam]	various (kinds of)

21. Ada matjam2 makanan.

21. There are various kinds of food.

ménu	menu
daftar	list
tarip or daftar harga	price list
daftar makanan	menu

22. Ini| ada daftar makanan.

22. Here's the menus.

nasi	cooked rice
beras	polished rice (uncooked)
padi	unpolished rice (uncooked)
ikan	fish
lauk	accompanying dishes
lauk-pauk	accompanying dishes (collective)

23. Kami mau makan nasi/ dengan lauk-pauknja.

23. We would like to have (lit. eat) rice with the dishes that go along with it.

nasi putih	white rice
goréng	fry
menggoréng	fry
digoréng	be fried
nasi goréng	fried rice
gurih	tasty
nasi gurih	tasty rice (prepared with coconut juice)

24. Nasi putih/ nasi goréng/ atau nasi gurih?

24. White rice, fried rice, or tasty rice?

piring	dish, saucer
sepiring or	a dish (of)
satu piring	
25. Beri nasi putih/ satu piring/ dan nasi goréng/ satu piring.	25. Give (us) a dish of white rice and a dish of fried rice.
gulai	gulai (a kind of stew)
ajam	chicken
gulai ajam	chicken gulai
atjar	pickle
tjampur	mix
mentjampur	mix
ditjampur	be mixed
sambal	sambal (hot pepper condiment)
26. Beri djuga/ gulai ajam/ atjar tjampur/ dan sambal.	26. Give (us) also chicken gulai, mixed pickles, and sambal.
27. Tjuma itu sadja| tuan?	27. Is that all, sir?
sekali	at the same time
saté	sate (meat on a skewer)
kambing	goat
saté kambing	goat sate
tanah	land, earth
katjang	bean, pea
katjang tanah	peanut
kuah katjang or	peanut sauce
sambal katjang	
porsi	portion, serving
satu porsi	a serving

28. Bawa sekali saté kambing satu porsi/ dengan kuah katjang.	28. Bring (us) at the same time a serving of goat sate with peanut sauce.
gadogado [gadógadó]	gadogado (fresh vegetable salad served with spicy peanut sauce)
pedas	spicy, hot
29. Dan djuga gadogado satu piring| tetapi djangan pedas.	29. And also a dish of gadogado, but not (too) hot.

Things to eat

kétjap [kètjap]	soya-sauce
kuah kétjap	sauce made with soya-sauce
tjabai or tjabé [tjabè']	very spicy (hot) small red peppers
bumbu	spice
daging	meat
sapi	cow, beef
kambing	goat
udang	shrimp
kepiting	crab
sajur	vegetable
sajur2an [sajur-sajuran]	vegetables (collective)
kerupuk	deep fried shrimp chips
keripik	deep fried vegetable chips
gulai daging	meat gulai
gulai ikan	fish gulai
gulai ajam	chicken gulai

gulai kambing	goat gulai
gulai udang	shrimp gulai
semur daging	meat gulai with soya-sauce
semur ikan	fish gulai with soya-sauce
semur ajam	chicken gulai with soya-sauce
semur kambing	goat gulai with soya-sauce
semur udang	shrimp gulai with soya-sauce
sambal goréng ikan	fish in a spicy sauce
sambal goréng udang	shrimp in a spicy sauce
ikan goréng	fried fish
ajam goréng	fried chicken
ikan bakar	grilled fish
babi	pig, pork
ajam panggang	barbecued chicken
ikan panggang	barbecued fish
babi panggang	barbecued pork
saté kambing	goat sate
saté ajam	chicken sate
saté Madura	chicken sate with a special sauce
saté Padang	beef sate with a special sauce
sate babi	pork sate
ham	ham
daging bistik	steak
telor or telur	egg
telor setengah matang or telor setengah masak	soft-boiled egg

telor rebus	boiled egg
telor mata sapi	eggs sunnyside up
dadar	omelet
sajur lodéh	vegetable soup with coconut cream
sup or	soup
sop [sòp]	
sup ajam	chicken soup
sup kambing	goat soup
sup buntut	ox-tail soup
soto [sótó]	soto, a watery stew (or soup with vegetable and meat)
soto ajam	chicken soto

17a.2. Notes

Note 17a.2.1. Formal, informal, Javan, and Sumatran.

1. The word kurang-lebih 'more or less' is the usual Javan word, whereas lebih-kurang is very common on Sumatra.

2. In the Indonesian meal rice is regarded as the central part of the meal and other courses eaten with rice are regarded as accompanying the rice. In Sumatra such "companions" of rice are commonly called lauk with a collective lauk-pauk. On Java there is no universally used term. In Djakarta and East Java the word ikan "fish" is used in this meaning. It is said that in some places the term kawan nasi 'rice companion' is used. On Java lauk and lauk-pauk are formal.

3. Many nouns like kopi 'coffee', téh 'tea', nasi 'washed rice' and the like commonly appear associated with an amount like 'a cup of', 'a dish of' and the like. In formal Indonesian and in Sumatran the words for the amount can appear with the short form of 'one': e.g. sepiring 'a dish of'. In Javan informal this form is not commonly used; instead, satu piring is used. The latter is also permissible in Sumatran and formal.

Finally in Javan informal the numeral compounds with -ékor (for animals) and -buah (for objects) are not common. Instead the simple numerals are used. Thus the formal and Sumatran dua-buah korsi 'two chairs' appears in Javan as dua korsi.

4. The stage-setting sentence 17a.1.11 is in formal Indonesian. In informal Javan the sentence might read:

> Pelajan rumah makan datang sama meréka/ dan tanja. 'A waiter of the restaurant comesto them and asks.'

The word menghampiri (or mendekati) does not have a like-sounding word (say hampiri or dekati) in Javan.

Note 17a.2.2. Stating the amount.

It is not uncommon to give amounts in measures or numbers in an independent clause. Thus one can say:

Saja beli dua korsi. 'I bought two chairs.'

Or one can say:

Saja beli korsi/ dua. 'I bought two chairs (lit. I bought chairs, [they were] two).'

This second way draws more attention to the amount. The independence of the clause with the number is shown by:

Saja beli korsi disana/ dua. 'I bought two chairs there (lit. I bought chairs there, [they were] two).'

Such a sentence can also involve a measure:

Dibawanja satu piring nasi putih. 'He brought a dish of white rice.'

Dibawanja nasi putih/ satu piring. 'He brought one dish of white rice (lit. He brought white rice, [it was] one dish).'

Note 17a.2.3. ketjuali.

The word ketjuali appears in the phrase ketjuali kalau 'unless' as in 17a.1.17 and in the following:

Saja endak mau pergi kesana/ ketjuali/ kalau dia mau bajar séwa keréta-api. 'I won't go there unless he is willing to pay the railroad fare.'

It is also used as a synonym of selain (dari):

Ketjuali barang ini/ dia djuga/ mau buku. 'Besides these things he also wanted a book.'

One can also say:

Selain (dari) barang ini/ dia djuga/ mau buku.

Note 17a.2.4. merasa, rasanja.

The word merasa is an intransitive verb and commonly refers to actual sensations:

Saja merasa panas. 'I feel hot.'

Dia endak merasa dingin. 'He didn't feel cold.'

Some speakers use a verb rasa in this meaning:

Saja rasa panas. 'I feel hot.'

More generally however the verb rasa is used in expressing an opinion or belief.

Saja rasa/ panas. 'I think it's hot.'

The meanings of rasanja, an adverb, are closer to those of merasa than rasa.

Badan saja/ panas rasanja. 'I'm hot, feverish, it seems to me.'

Note 17a.2.5. sendiri, sendirian.

The word sendiri means 'myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, themselves', but only intensively, not reflexively. When it refers to a subject it does not precede the subject, but is otherwise relatively free:

Saja sendiri endak mau pergi. 'I myself did not want to go.'

Saja mau lihat buku itu sendiri. 'I want to see that book myself.'

In Sumatra many speakers use sendiri where Javan speakers use sendirian:

Saja endak mau pergi sendiri. 'I don't want to go alone.'

In the reflexive meaning of 'myself, etc.' the word diri with the appropriate pronoun:

Dia pukul dirinja. 'He struck himself.'

Saja lihat diri saja dalam air. 'I looked at myself in the water.'

Compare this with:

Dia pukul sendiri. 'He struck it himself.'

Note 17a.2.6. toh.

The particle toh is very common on Java and not so common on Sumatra. It is regarded as informal. It is used in two closely connected ways.

1. In statements it has the effect of 'one must admit' as in 17a.1.18. Here is another example:

Buku ini toh baik! or

Toh buku ini baik! 'This book is good one must admit.'

2. In a question it has much the meaning of kan, though the two are often used together.

Ja toh? 'I'ts so (lit. yes), isn't it?'

Buku ini baik toh? 'This book is good, wouldn't you have to say?'

Kan sawah ini banjak| toh? 'There are lots of rice fields here, wouldn't you have to say?'

Note 17a.2.7. Menus.

The word tarip is applied to a menu only if the prices are included. Otherwise a menu-card is called daftar makanan or, in the more elegant restaurants, ménu.

Note 17a.2.8. One kind of compound.

Among the words for things to eat are a number that have two parts and whose second part is identical with the simple form of a transitive verb:

ikan goréng	'fried fish' (digoréng)
ikan bakar	'grilled fish' (bakar 'burn, bake', membakar, dibakar)
ikan panggang	'barbecued fish' (panggang 'roast over open fire, toast', memanggang, dipanggang).
telor rebus	'boiled egg' (rebus 'boil', merebus, direbus)

The two parts function as one even though most commonly they are written as though they were two words.

17a.3. Exercises

17a.3.1. Variations.

a. Tiga-empat ratus méter dari sini/ kan ada rumah makan?

1. Kan ada setasion/ kirakira setengah kilo dari rumah makan ini?
2. Kan banjak| orang jang léwat di perapatan itu?
3. Anak jang endak sekolah/ kan sudah endak banjak lagi!
4. Orang jang kekurangan/ kan endak sedikit lagi?
5. Sekolah kita/ kan endak begitu djauh| dari sini?

b. Bawa djuga/ saté kambing/ satu porsi/ dengan kuah katjang.

1. Bawa saté ajam/ sekali/ satu porsi.
2. Berikan sekali/ saté/ satu porsi/ sama kuah ketjap.
3. Ambil djuga/ kopi/ satu tjangkir.
4. Beli sekali/ daging sapi/ satu kilo.
5. Djual ajam/ tiga ratus rupiah/ satu ékor.

c. Kata orang/ makanannja kurang énak.

1. Katanja/ dia belum pernah makan disana.
2. Kabarnja/ masakannja/ paling énak dikota ini.
3. Kata pelajan/ segala makanan disini sama sadja| énaknja.
4. Kata kawan saja/ makanan/ endak lama lagi/ akan dibawa.

d. Saja sendiri belum pernah kesana.

1. Dia sendiri sudah pernah kesana/ melihat-lihat.
2. Saléh sendiri pernah sakit sebab kerdjanja terlalu berat.
3. Lebih baik/ saudara datang sendiri.
4. Saja sendiri takut pergi kesitu sendirian.

e. Palajan rumah makan/ menghampiri meréka/ dan bertanja.

   1. Meréka dihampiri pelajan rumah makan.
   2. Sesudah menghampirinja/ dia bertanja.
   3. Sesudah mentjampur bumbu2nja/ dia mulai masak.
   4. Pelajan membawa saté| tetapi lupa membawa kuah katjangnja.

f. Saja djarang makan didalam| ketjuali kalau hudjan.

   1. Dia selalu kesekolah| ketjuali kalau dia sakit.
   2. Apul suka beladjar| ketjuali kalau dia tjapé.
   3. Meréka biasanja datang| ketjuali kalau endak ada waktu.
   4. Ketjuali rumah ini| semua rumah disini ketjil2.

g. Malam ini toh udaranja segar.

   1. Toh besar| kota ini.
   2. Gulai kambing ini/ toh énak!
   3. Kan sambal goréng udang itu toh pedas!
   4. Saudara Subagjo/ toh sudah tjoba soto itu.

17a.3.2. Translations.

1. Saja selalu merasa lapar karena endak bisa makan banjak.	1. I always feel hungry because I cannot eat a great deal.
2. Tentu saudara jang tahu| karena saudara| jang sudah pernah kesana.	2. Of course you know (lit. it is certain it is you who know) because you've been there once.
3. Apa| jang paling énak| dari makanan2| jang diatas médja ini?	3. What is the best of the foods on this table?
4. Rumah makan jang disukainja/ dan jang énak makanannja/ endak berapa djauh dari situ.	4. A restaurant that he likes and one that has good food is not very far from there.
5. Apa| bédanja makan diréstoran ini dengan diréstoran diperapatan itu?	5. What is the difference (between) eating in this restaurant and in the restaurant at that crossing?
6. Pada daftar makanan endak disebut harga2nja.	6. On a food list the prices are not mentioned.
7. Nasi goréng/ ialah nasi jang digoréng| dan biasanja/ dimakan waktu makan pagi.	7. Fried rice is rice that is fried and is usually eaten at breakfast.
8. Nasi kuning atau nasi gurih/ biasanja dimasak/ waktu pésta.	8. Yellow rice and tasty rice are usually cooked at the time of a party.
9. Nasi berapa porsi saudara minta| sama pelajan tadi?	9. How many servings of rice did you ask the waiter for before?
10. Satu porsi seorang/ belum tjukup| untuk sekali makan.	10. One serving per person isn't enough for one meal (lit. one time eating).
11. Kita perlu minta satu porsi lagi untuk tambah.	11. We need to ask for another serving as seconds.

12. Masakan jang paling énak disini/ saté Madura.	12. The best dish here is sate Madura.
13. Gulai/ bisa dimasak dari daging/ dari ikan/ atau dari udang.	13. Gulai can be prepared with meat, fish or shrimp.
14. Apa tahan| saudara makan sambal itu? Endak rasa pedas?	14. Can you stand eating that sambal? Don't you feel it's hot?
15. Ambil mana jang saudara sukai.	15. Take whichever you like.
16. Mana| jang lebih énak? Saté kambing/ saté ajam/ atau saté babi?	16. Which is better? Goat sate, chicken sate or pork sate?
17. Makanan2 Indonésia/ banjak djuga jang diambil dari makanan2 Tionghoa.	17. Many Indonesian dishes are taken from Chinese dishes.

17a.3.3. Responses.

1. Dimana ada rumah makan jang dekat dari sini?	1. Réstoran jang dekat/ kurang-lebih tiga perapat kilo dari sini.
2. Kirakira tiga-ratus méter dari sini/ kan ada rumah makan?	2. Ada. Tetapi saja dengar/ makanannja/ kurang énak.
3. Apa saudara sudah merasa lapar/ seperti saja?	3. Ja. Mari kita pergi makan.
4. Kerumah makan jang mana| kita pergi?	4. Kerumah makan/ jang saja sebut tadi sadja.
5. Apa saudara pernah makan disana?	5. Ja/ pernah. Masakannja lebih énak dan lagi pula/ harganja murah.
6. Dengan apa| kita pergi kesana?	6. Baiknja djalan kaki sadja| karena dekat.
7. Siapa| jang menghampiri kita itu?	7. O itu/ pelajan réstoran ini.
8. Tuan mau makan diluar/ atau didalam?	8. Dimana sadja djadi. Endak ada bédanja.
9. Bagaimana untuk saudara?	9. Untuk saja/ sama sadja.
10. Karena hari masih soré/ apa endak lebih baik/ duduk diluar?	10. Ja. Diluar sadjalah. Apa lagi/ udaranja segar.
11. Apa boléh kami lihat daftar makanannja?	11. Tentu sadja. Ini dia.
12. Saudara mau makan apa?	12. Saja ingin makan nasi goréng karena kabarnja énak disini.
13. Apa| jang diberikan sama nasi goréng?	13. Biasanja/ kerupuk, atjar, telor mata sapi dan tjabé goréng.
14. Apa sambal djuga| diberikan?	14. Ja. Tentu sadja. Makanan Indonésia/ selalu ada sambalnja.

15. Apa saudara tahan makan sambal?

15. Tahan djuga. Saja sudah beberapa kali tjoba.

16. Sambal itu/ dibuat dari apa?

16. Dibuat dari tjabé/ bumbu2/ dan garam (salt).

17. Apa pernah| saudara lihat tjabé disini?

17. Pernah djuga. Tetapi hanja jang ketjil2.

18. O itu disebut tjabé rawit| bukan?

18. Boléh djuga. Tetapi itu sadja| jang saja pernah lihat.

19. Apa tjabé jang biasa/ belum pernah saudara lihat?

19. Saja pernah lihat tjabé jang lebih besar dari tjabé rawit. Barangkali itu dia.

20. Dimana| tjabé jang biasa itu bisa dibeli?

20. Bisa dibeli dimana2. Bisa tjoba di Pasar Senén.

17b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
minuman	drink, thing to drink
1. Minuman apa| jang tuan mau?	1. What drink would you like?
kasih [kasih, kasi] or	give
kasihkan [kasihkan, kasikan]	
mengasih or	give
mengasihkan	
dikasih or	be given
dikasihkan	
gelas	tumbler
segelas or	a glass (of)
satu gelas	
2. Kasih air és/ satu gelas/ dan téh és satu gelas.	2. Give us a glass of ice water and a glass of iced tea.
séndok	spoon
garpu	fork
séndok-garpu	silver (flatware)
3. Mana| séndok dan garpunja?	3. Where is the spoon and fork?
lupa	forget
4. Maaf| tuan. Saja lupa bawa| tadi.	4. Excuse sir. I forgot to bring it before.
pisau	knife
5. Pisau saja ini/ kotor.	5. My knife here is dirty.

tukar	exchange, change
menukar	exchange, change
ditukar	be exchanged, changed
6. Tolong tukar dengan jang bersih.	6. Please change it for a clean one.
ambilkan	get for someone, fetch
mengambilkan	get for someone, fetch
diambilkan	be got for someone, fetched
7. Nanti saja ambilkan.	7. I'll get it for you.
8. Ini disebut apa| dalam bahasa Indonésia?	8. What is this called in Indonesian?
garam	salt
meritja or lada	black pepper
9. Ini/ disebut garam| dan itu/ meritja.	9. This is called salt and that is pepper.
perbuatan	action
10. Bagaimana| orang sebut perbuatan ini dalam bahasa Indonésia? (makes action of passing something)	10. What (lit. how) does one call this action in Indonesian?
sebetulnja or sebenarnja	as a matter of fact
chusus	special
11. Sebenarnja/ endak ada nama chusus untuk itu.	11. As a matter of fact there is no special name for that.
12. Biasanja dikatakan/ „Berikan"| atau „Berikan kesebelah."	12. Usually it is said "berikan" or "berikan kesebelah."

bilang	say
13. Boléh bilang begini/ dalam bahasa Indonésia?	13. May one say this (lit. this way) in Indonesian?
14. „Tolong berikan garam itu/ sama saja."	14. "Please pass that salt to me."
15. Boléh. Mémang begitu| bahasa Indonésianja.	15. Yes. Actually that's the Indonesian for it (lit. of it).
suruh	tell, order
menjuruh	tell, order
disuruh	be told, ordered
16. Dan bagaimana/ kalau mau suruh orang lain berikan kesebelah?	16. And what do I say (lit. how is it) if I wish to tell someone else to pass (something)?
teruskan or landjutkan	continue
meneruskan or melandjutkan	continue
diteruskan or dilandjutkan	be continued
17. Bisa bilang „teruskan"| atau „landjutkan".	17. One can say "teruskan" or "landjutkan".
misalnja or umpamanja	for example
18. Misalnja/ „Teruskan sambal goréng keudjung sana."	18. For example "Please pass (lit. continue) the sambal goréng (down) to that end."

kué [kuèh, kué]	cake, cookie
buah	fruit
buah2an [buah-buahan]	fruit (collective)
19. Apa jang ada? Kué/ atau buah2an?	19. Is there cake or fruit?
éskerim	ice cream
20. Ja. Ada kué/ buah2an dan djuga éskerim.	20. Yes. There's cake, fruit and ice cream too.
pisang	banana
kué lapis	layer-cake
sepotong or satu potong	a slice, a piece
21. Kasih pisang/ satu/ dan kué lapis/ satu potong.	21,21a,21b. Give us a banana and a piece of layer cake.
21a. Kasih pisang sebuah/ dan kué lapis sepotong.	
sebidji [sebidji, sebidji'] or satu bidji	one (fruit)
21b. Kasih pisang sebidji/ dan kué lapis satu potong.	
mangkuk [mangkuq, mangkòq]	bowl, deep dish
semangkuk or satu mangkuk	a bowl (of)
tjangkir	cup
setjangkir or satu tjangkir	a cup (of)
kopi tubruk	Turkish coffee

22. Kasih djuga satu mangkuk éskrim dan satu tjangkir kopi tubruk.	22. Give us also a bowl of ice cream and a cup of Turkish coffee.
sekali or	at the same time
sekaligus	
sebatang or	one (long, slender)
satu batang	
tjerutu	cigar
sebungkus or	a pack (of)
satu bungkus	
23. Bawa sekaligus/ tjerutu satu batang/ dengan rokok satu bungkus.	23. At the same time bring us a cigar and a pack of cigarettes.
gula	sugar
24. Mana| gulanja? Endak ada disini.	24. Where is the sugar? There isn't any here.
25. Kopinja/ sudah pakai gula.	25. The coffee already has sugar in it.
manis	sweet
26. Tetapi kalau kurang manis/ bolé̂h tambah.	26. If it isn't sweet enough, you may add (some).
27. Berapa| semuanja?	27. How much is it altogether?
bon or	check, bill
rékening [rékening]	
djumlah	sum, total
28. Ini| bonnja. Djumlahnja/ empat-ratus lima-puluh rupiah.	28. Here's the check. The total is 450 rupiah.

isap	suck, inhale, smoke
mengisap	suck, inhale, smoke
diisap	be sucked, inhaled, smoked
isap rokok or minum rokok or merokok	smoke a cigarette

29. Sudah makan/ saja suka merokok.

29. After eating I like to have a cigarette.

Additional Words

roti [roti]	bread
mentéga [mentèga]	butter

17b.2. Notes

Note 17b.2.1. Pronunciation and Spelling.

The word kasih 'give' is pronounced by most Indonesians as though it were spelled kasi. On the other hand the word kué 'cake' is pronounced by large numbers of Indonesians as though it were spelled kuéh [kuèh].

Note 17b.2.2. kasih, kasihkan 'give'.

The difference between kasih and kasihkan is like that between beri and berikan. The words with the suffix -kan have only a single goal, the object given:

Saja kasihkan (berikan) potlot saja/ sama Apul. 'I gave my pencil to Apul.'

Pulpén ini/ dikasihkan sama saja. 'This fountain-pen was given to me.

On the other hand kasih and beri have two goals of which the primary one is the person to whom the object is given:

Saja kasih (beri) Apul/ potlot saja. 'I gave Apul my pencil.'

Apul dikasih (diberi) potlot saja. 'Apul was given my pencil.'

Note 17b.2.3. tukar.

The word tukar means 'exchange', but in English we more commonly will say 'change'. Thus:

tukar séndok	'change a spoon'
tukar uang	'change money'
tukar pakaian	'change clothing'

In the meaning 'alter, change' tukar is not used. Instead the intransitive merobah [meròbah] and the transitive ubahkan (mengubahkan, diubahkan) are used:

Kota itu sudah merobah. 'That city has changed.'

Kamar ini sudah diubahkan. 'That room has been changed (altered).'

Saja mau ubahkan karangan ini. 'I want to change (alter) this composition.'

Many people say robahkan (merobahkan, dirobahkan) for ubahkan.

The transitive ganti (mengganti, diganti) is used in the meaning 'replace, change':

Kamarnja sudah diganti. 'His room has been changed.' or 'He has been given a different room.'

Note 17b.2.4. Some derived transitives with -kan suffix.

1. The word ambil (mengambil, diambil) means 'take, take away'. The word ambilkan (mengambilkan, diambilkan) means 'get for some one, fetch'.

2. The word terus means 'uninterrupted' and thus (1) 'immediately': dia terus berangkat. 'He left immediately'; and (2) 'straight ahead': dia djalan terus. 'He went straight ahead.'

The word teruskan means 'continue' as in sentence 17b.1.18.

3. The transitive landjutkan 'continue' does not stand beside a simple form without -kan. [There is however a word terlandjut 'go past the goal, go too far'.]

Note 17b.2.5. sebetulnja, sebenarnja, and mémang.

The three words sebetulnja, sebenarnja, and mémang are free adverbs and have the same translation in English: 'actually, as a matter of fact'. However the meaning of mémang is quite different from that of the other two whereas there is little difference in meaning, if any, between sebetulnja and sebenarnja.

When mémang is used, it implies that what is said agrees with the hearer's impression. When sebetulnja or sebenarnja are used it implies that what is said disagrees with the hearer's impression. Thus:

> Memang dia pergi. 'As a matter of fact (as you seem to think) he went.'
>
> Sebenarnja (sebetulnja) dia pergi. 'As a matter of fact (contrary to your impression) he went.'

Note 17b.2.6. suruh.

The word suruh means 'tell' when it means something like 'order, command'. In the meaning of 'tell (inform)' the compound verbs beritahu, kasihtahu are used. In the meaning 'tell (narrate)' the word bertjerita (formal), tjerita (informal) 'tell a story' and tjeritakan (mentjeritakan, ditjeritakan) 'tell about (an event), recount' are used. It is important to observe these differences in meaning.

Note 17b.2.7. pakai.

The word pakai in informal speech often has a meaning like 'have on it, have in it' as in 17b.1.25. As such, it is intransitive. Another example is:

> Dia minta roti/ pakai mentéga. 'He asked for bread with butter (on it).'

Note 17b.2.8. Counters and measures.

1. The word batang ('log') appears in the counter sebatang used with long slender objects like cigarettes, cigars, poles, etc. Like other counters sebatang (satu batang, dua batang, etc.) can be replaced by the simple numeral. Thus one can say:

> Bawa sekaligus tjerutu satu. 'Bring one cigar at the same time.' (cf. 17b.2.23).

2. The word for package is bungkusan. However in the measure for objects which come in packages like cigarettes the second element is bungkus as in 17b.2.23. Do not confuse these two.

Note 17b.2.9. Omitting di.

In informal speech the preposition di is sometimes omitted with mana 'where?' as in 17b.1.3.

Note 17b.2.10. Sudah for sesudah.

In rapid informal speech sudah is often substituted for sesudah as in 17b.1.29.

17b.3. Exercises

17b.3.1. Variations.

a. Mana séndok dan garpunja.

   1. Dimana| sendok dan garpu jang saudara maksud?
   2. Mana| jang saudara mau beli?
   3. Mana| barang2 jang akan didjual?
   4. Jang ini| jang saja maksudkan.

b. Tolong berikan garam itu/ sama saja.

   1. Tolong| garamnja.
   2. Minta garamnja.
   3. Berikan meritjanja.
   4. Teruskan sambalnja/ sama nona itu.

c. Sebenarnja/ endak ada nama chusus untuk itu.

   1. Sebetulnja/ ada kamar jang chusus untuk membatja.
   2. Mémang bis jang chusus/ ada jang djalan ke Bandung.
   3. Sebenarnja/ korsi ini/ chusus untuk saudara.
   4. Sebetulnja/ kata jang chusus untuk itu/ belum ada.

d. Kasih air és/ satu gelas.

   1. Kasihkan air és itu/ sama Mahmud.
   2. Saja kasih Subagjo/ téh dingin.
   3. Éskrim ini mesti dikasihkan sama njonja itu.
   4. Sukardi/ mesti dikasih kué ini.

e. Bagaimana/ kalau mau suruh orang lain berikan kesebelah?

1. Suruh dia datang kemari.
2. Saja suruh Amat berikan nasi goréng kesebelah sana.
3. Sukardjo disuruh pergi ke Bandung| besok.
4. Minta dia beri saja/ nasi putih/ satu piring.

17b.3.2. Translations.

1. Saudara suka minuman jang bagaimana? Dingin/ atau panas?	1. How do you like things to drink (lit. you like a thing to drink that is how)? Cold or hot?
2. Beri saja éskrim/ dengan air és/ satu gelas.	2. Give me ice-cream with a glass of ice-water.
3. Apa pintar| anak itu makan/ dengan sendok dan garpu?	3. Does that child know how to eat with a spoon and fork?
4. Pisau/ perlu sekali| untuk didapur.	4. A knife is necessary for (in) the kitchen.
5. Potong kué itu/ dengan pisau ini| dan bagi delapan.	5. Cut that cake with this knife and divide it into eight (parts).
6. Saja sudah ambilkan séndok/ garpu/ dan pisau/ jang tuan minta tadi.	6. I have brought you the spoon, fork and knife that you asked for before.
7. Berikan makanan2 ini/ kesebelah kiri saudara| dan harap diteruskan sekali.	7. Pass this food to your left and it should be continued all the way round.
8. Orang jang akan duduk disini/ minta duduk/ disamping kiri saudara.	8. The one who was going to sit here asks to sit at your left.
9. Berikan makanan2 ini/ sama orang lain. Djangan saudara makan/ sendiri sadja.	9. Pass this food to somebody else. Don't eat it (all) yourself.
10. Mangkuk2 ini/ bisa dipakai untuk makanan| dan tjangkir2 ini/ untuk minuman.	10. These bowls can be used for food and these cups for things to drink.
11. Kasihkan sekaligus barang2 ini/ sama orang jang pesan buku ini.	11. Pass these things along with others (or at the same time) to the man who ordered this book.

12. Mana| bon kami? Bawa sekaligus/ dengan satu gelas air és.	12. Where's our check? Bring it together with a glass of ice water.
13. Berapa| djumlah anak2 dikelas satu ini| tahun ini?	13. What (lit. how much) is the number of children in the first grade this year?
14. Djumlah harga barang2 jang ibu beli tadi/ sudah lebih/ dari seribu rupiah.	14. The sum of the prices of the things you bought before is (already) more than a thousand rupiahs.
15. Kalau saudara perlu tahu djumlahnja/ minta bonnja/ sama pelajan.	15. If you need to know the amount ask the waiter for the check for it.
16. Banjak matjam buah2an jang ada di Indonésia/ jang endak ada di Amérika.	16. There are many kinds of fruit in Indonesia that are not (found) in America.
17. Sampaikan surat undangan ini/ sama tuan jang punja réstoran ini.	17. Hand this invitation to the gentleman who owns this restaurant.
18. Harga satu potong kué lapis/ banjak| bédanja| dengan harga satu mangkuk éskrim.	18. There is a big difference between (lit. The difference is much [between]) the price of a slice of cake and a bowl of ice cream.
19. Dia bilang/ dia endak bisa menunggu lama| djadi dia minta sama pelajan/ kasih makanannja sekarang.	19. He says that he can not wait long so he asked the waiter to give (him) his food now.
20. Kata orang/ di Indonésia itu banjak matjam buah2an.	20. They say that there are many kinds of fruit in Indonesia.
21. Apa séndok-garpu sudah bersih| semuanja?	21. Is all of the silver clean?

17b.3.3. Responses.

1. Tuan pesan minuman2 apa?	1. Air és/ satu gelas/ dan téh és/ satu gelas.
2. Mana| séndok dan garpunja?	2. Maaf| tuan. Saja lupa bawa| tadi.
3. Apa ada pisau/ jang lebih bersih?	3. Ada apa| rupanja? Apa jang itu/ kotor?
4. Tolong tukar dengan jang bersih!	4. Baiklah| tuan. Nanti saja ambilkan.
5. Ini apa| dalam bahasa Indonésia?	5. Itu/ disebut garam| dan jang disana itu/ meritja.
6. Bagaimana| perbuatan begini| disebut dalam bahasa Indonésia?	6. Itu/ disebut „berikan."
7. Apa boléh bilang begini| dalam bahasa Indonésia/ „tolong teruskan?"	7. Tentu boléh. Mémang begitu| bahasa Indonésianja.
8. Apa ada kué/ atau buah2an?	8. Ada. Ada kué/ buah2an/ dan éskerim djuga.
9. Dapat minta pisang satu/ dan kué lapis satu potong?	9. Ja. Dapat| tuan. Apa lagi| jang tuan mau?
10. Apa ada éskerim? Kalau ada/ beri dengan kopi/ satu tjangkir.	10. Baiklah. Tjuma itu sadja| tuan?
11. Mana| gulanja? Endak ada| disini.	11. Biasanja gula endak diberikan| sebab sudah ada dalam kopi.
12. Berapa semuanja?	12. Nanti saja djumlahkan (tot it up)| tuan.
13. Mana bonnja?	13. Ini| tuan. Djumlahnja empat ratus lima-puluh rupiah.

14. Sebut nama barang2/ jang dipakai untuk makan.	14. Saja pakai séndok/ dan garpu. Di Indonésia biasanja pisau endak dipakai.
15. Apa sendok-garpu sudah bersih semuanja?	15. Banjak jang sudah tapi ada jang belum.
16. Orang jang baru datang tadi/ bilang apa?	16. Dia bilang dia endak bisa menunggu lagi.
17. "Ice-cream" disebut apa dalam bahasa Indonésia?	17. Disebut éskerim. Kata ini/ asalnja dari bahasa Inggris.
18. Apa kué/ lebih mahal dari éskerim?	18. Mémang biasanja/ kué lebih mahal dari éskerim.
19. Apa biasa saudara merokok?	19. Sudah biasa tetapi sekarang saja endak begitu suka.
20. Minta rokok/ satu bungkus sama pelajan.	20. Sudah minta tadi. Akan dibawanja nanti.

LESSON 18

Part 1. Review of Lessons 13 - 15a

I. Preliminary.

1. Spelling.

a. Write the following words in standard orthography.

[sampèy]

[kalaw]

[setasyon]

[Indónésya]

[Amérika]

[taun]

[minta']

[rokoq]

b. Spell the words in a, giving the Indonesian names for the letters.

2. Change from active to passive.

1. Saja menaruh madjalah itu/ disuatu tempat.
2. Rupanja/ dia belum melihatnja.
3. Sodara memberikan buku itu/ kepada saja.
4. Tuan itu/ sudah memberi saja rokok.
5. Saja mentjari pulpén/ disemua kamar.
6. Anak saja/ sudah mengetemukan barang ini/ didjalan.
7. Dapatkah| mengirim barang2 ini dari kantor pos?
8. Anak kami/ ingin buku itu.
9. Sodara memindjamkan potlot saja/ kepada siapa?
10. Dia baru menerima surat/ dari bapaknja.
11. Sodara naik apa| kemari| tadi?

3. Change from passive to active.

1. Saja dibawa kemari/ oléh paman saja.
2. Barang2 itu/ sudah saja bungkus.
3. Bungkusan itu/ dibawa meréka/ kekantor pos.
4. Sodara sudah saja beri| buku itu.
5. Apa| jang Apul taruh dalam lemari itu?
6. Barang ini/ saja ketemukan disuatu pasar.
7. Rupanja/ artikel jang disurat kabar itu/ belum dilihatnja.
8. Mungkin dilihatnja| surat jang sodara kirim itu.
9. Apa| jang sodara naiki tadi?
10. Bungkusan ini/ akan dikirimnja.
11. Mobil itu/ diperlukan bapak saja.

4. Give the formal and informal meNG- (and NG-) forms of:

1. tolong
2. urus
3. pukul
4. keringkan
5. suruh

5. Translate:

1. malam Minggu
2. Kemis malam
3. malam Selasa
4. malam Senén
5. Minggu malam

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. I put that magazine somewhere. (13a.1.1)
2. Don't look for it in the front room. (13a.1.3)
3. I probably put it away there before. (13a.1.5)
4. If my child found it, he might tear it. (13a.1.7)
5. Have you read the Suluh Indonesia I gave you before? (13a.1.10)
6. I haven't had time yet to read a newspaper. (13a.1.12)
7. Here are three packages that are finished. (13a.1.14)
8. It's time for me to eat now. (13a.3.3.8)
9. Apparently he hasn't yet seen the article that was in that newspaper. (13a.3.3.6)
10. At what time do you usually go to sleep at night? (13a.3.3.8)
11. Let me finish this job first. (13b.1.1)
12. I am writing a letter to my family in Medan. (13b.1.3)
13. While you are writing, I'll listen to the radio broadcast. (13b.1.5)
14. While we're walking, I'll put this letter in the mailbox. (13b.1.8)
15. I was brought here by my uncle. (13b.1.18)
16. That car didn't go in the direction of Tjirebon, but in the direction of Bogor. (13b.3.3.7)
17. Usually the children like to go for a walk in the late afternoon after eating. (13b.3.3.15)
18. You seem almost constantly to be writing letters, don't you? (13b.3.3.21)

19. We have to wait a while longer because that gentleman has not yet finished. (13b.3.3.18)

20. There are already lots of cars in the city of Djakarta now. (13b.3.3.16)

21. I have been everywhere looking for it. (14a.1.3)

22. By whom was it written? I forget. (14a.1.4)

23. Nevertheless I didn't succeed in finding it. (14a.1.8)

24. Finally last night somebody suggested that I look here. (14a.1.9)

25. In that bookcase beside the column there is a collection of novels. (14a.1.18)

26. He brought this newspaper so that you could read it. (14a.3.2.1)

27. I have already tried what you suggested last night. (14a.3.2.8)

28. Everything that a parent says is usually good for his children. (14a.3.2.13)

29. Not a single dog can be found in that city. (14a.3.2.19)

30. They were surprised that this book isn't sold any more. (14a.3.2.5)

31. Among those books there is a new one. (14b.1.1)

32. Lift up that red book from on top of the blue one. (14b.1.4)

33. The book at the edge fell down under the table. (14b.1.6)

34. There are several in the middle of the shelf over there. (14b.1.10)

35. Several experts say it's the Kamus Umum compiled by Purwadarminta. (14b.3.2.14)

36. All of the bookcases that have just been bought are for the front part of the store. (14b.3.2.5)

37. Pay for the books you bought now so that you don't forget later. (14b.3.2.9)

38. Last night Anwar stopped in to say that he could not come now. (14b.3.2.14)

39. That brown book is very interesting and good to read. (14b.3.2.3)

40. I have gone everywhere to look for this child. Apparently he was here with you. (14b.3.2.11)

41. It looks like I'll have to go to Pasar Baru alone to shop. (15a.1.6)

42. Nobody here wants to go along. (15a.1.7)

43. I can't afford to buy anything there. (15a.1.9)

44. Let me lend you money if you need it. (15a.1.18)

45. I have a lot of debts to pay at the beginning of next month. (15a.1.21)

46. If one is tired, it is better to rest. (15a.3.2.1)

47. The price of foreign goods is far higher than domestic goods. (15a.3.2.7)

48. There are people who just like to borrow but do not like to lend. (15a.3.2.12)

49. If we don't have any money, we will just look around in the market without buying anything. (15a.3.2.12)

50. Puntjak is a resort that's nice and not very far from Djakarta. (15a.3.2.18)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. Apa sudah membatja Suluh Indonésia| hari ini? (13a.3.4.1)
2. Mengapa| saudara menjimpan koran itu rupanja? (13a.3.4.7)
3. Banjakkah| koran| jang saudara batja dalam sehari? (13a.3.4.11)
4. Apa-apa| jang menarik untuk saudara di Indonésia? (13a.3.4.18)
5. Banjakkah| waktu saudara untuk beladjar dirumah? (13a.3.4.19)

6. Saudara naik apa| kemari tadi? (13b.3.4.6)
7. Apa saudara sudah tahu menjetir? (13b.3.4.7)
8. Saudara mampir disini/ mau bertemu dengan siapa? (13b.3.4.9)
9. Apa| jang saudara masukkan kedalam tas saudara itu? (13b.3.4.16)
10. Saudara selalu djuga rupanja| menulis surat| bukan? (13b.3.4.17)
11. Sudah kemana sadja| saudara mentjari buku itu? (14a.3.3.2)
12. Saudara tertarik kepada buku Indonésia apa? (14a.3.3.10)
13. Dimana| bisa diketemukan buku-buku roman? (14b.3.3.17)
14. Usul siapa| supaja buku ini saudara tjari disini? (14b.3.3.22)
15. Apa ada buku roman jang terkenal| disini? (14a.3.3.12)
16. Dimana| buku jang saudara lihat itu? (14b.3.3.2)
17. Apa baru seorang| jang didjumpai disitu? (14b.3.3.7)
18. Dimana| kamus Indonésia dapat ditjari disini? (14b.3.3.10)
19. Harus kebagian mana| saja| untuk membajar barang-barang ini? (14b.3.3.15)
20. Siapa| jang menerbitkan Kamus Umum? (14b.3.3.12)
21. Boléh| saja pindjam uang saudara| kalau saja perlu nanti? (15a.3.3.6)
22. Kabarnja/segalanja mahal. Apa ada jang murah| sekarang? (15a.3.3.12)
23. Apa kamu bisa pindjami Saléh uang? (15a.3.3.17)
24. Berapa lama lagi| baru gadjian? (15a.3.3.19)
25. Apa saudara nanti mau ikut ke Pasar Baru? (15a.3.3.3)

Part 2. Review of Lessons 15b - 17

I. Preliminary.

1. Write the following in standard orthography.

[rintiqrintiq]

[kawankawannja]

[buahbuahan]

[tanamantanaman]

[djuga']

[menjampèykan]

[tèmperatur]

[Sèlsyus]

[musimmusim]

[terusterusan]

[menaruq]

2. What are the meNG- forms of the following:

ingatkan

tjeraikan

kukur

tepi

rasa

lirik

jakinkan

ukur

bagi

gigit

hargai

djerit

derita

maki

naiki

suruh

tahan

renung

bentur

pupuk

3. Give all possible base forms of the following:

meratakan

memukul

mengalir

mendjamin

mengetjéwakan

mewakili

meniliti

mengukur

menggali

menghormat

menjisir

menjatakan

membabi-buta

mentjurigai

melompat

4. Change sentences in sets 2 and 3 in Part 1 (of this lesson):

a. Into informal sentences with an active verb.

b. Into informal sentences with a negated active verb.

c. Into formal sentences with a negated active verb.

d. Into sentences with a negated passive verb.

e. By replacing the pronouns by familiar pronouns.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. May I ask a few questions? (15b.1.1)
2. Go straight from here and you will come to Gambir station. (15b.1.8)
3. From that crossing go straight through to Banteng Square. (15b.1.11)
4. There hasn't been a trolley that goes there for a long time. (15b.1.17)
5. The pedicab-driver will ask for a lot of money if you don't bargain first. (15b.1.22)
6. You can see the post-office from the Pasar Baru bridge. (15b.3.2.18)
7. It is about one kilometer from our school to this house. (15b.3.2.20)
8. In the morning more people take the bus than take pedicabs. (15b.3.2.14)
9. What would you prefer to take (i.e. go by) if you should go to Indonesia? (15b.3.2.7)
10. Don't take a bus that's full. (15b.3.2.10)
11. What is your plan for this evening, Surjo? (16a.1.1)
12. As it happens I haven't seen a movie for a long time. (16a.1.4)
13. There are only two kinds of seasons, that is, the dry season and the rainy season. (16.a.1.7)
14. We'd better take shelter in this coffee house now, so as not to get rained on. (16a.1.19)

15. When does the rainy season usually begin and how long is it? (16a.1.22)

16. What kind of movies do people generally see here in Indonesia? (16a.3.2.5)

17. If there's a heavy rain usually only a few children go to school. (16a.3.2.14)

18. In the daytime in Bandung it's hot, but at night it's often cold. (16a.3.2.19)

19. The plan for his birthday party did not come off. (16a.3.2.2)

20. Actually it's often that way. While it's raining, the sun is out. (16a.3.2.18)

21. The weather is very hot and in the early afternoon one cannot stand the heat of the sun. (16b.1.2)

22. So much so, much of the plant-life dies because it lacks water. (16b.1.4)

23. On the average this exceptional heat occurs once in three years. (16b.1.9)

24. The water often freezes into ice because the temperature is below zero centigrade. (16b.1.20)

25. But it lasts only three months like the other seasons. (16b.1.14)

26. The place we get our water is unusually far from the house. (16b.3.2.6)

27. The age of the children in the first grade of this elementary school is six years on the average. (16b.3.2.9)

28. Fishermen fear a storm because their boats can sink as a result of it. (16b.3.2.19)

29. Is the language of the people in the northern part of Sumatra the same as (that of) those in its southern part? (16b.3.2.12)

30. It rained hard this morning so that I did not manage to go to school. (16b.3.2.14)

31. There's a restaurant nearby, about three quarters of a kilometer from here. (17a.1.3)

32. I myself haven't ever been there. (17a.1.6)

33. As for me, I rarely eat inside except when it rains or it is very dusty. (17a.1.17)

34. We would like to have rice with the accompanying dishes. (17a.1.23)

35. Give us also some chicken gulai, mixed pickles, and sambal. (17a.1.26)

36. What is the difference between eating in this restaurant and in the restaurant at that crossing? (17a.3.2.5)

37. Yellow rice and tasty rice are usually cooked at the time of a party. (17a.3.2.8)

38. Can you stand eating that sambal? Don't you feel it's hot? (17a.3.2.14)

39. Many Indonesian dishes are taken from Chinese dishes. (17a.3.2.17)

40. How many servings of rice did you ask the waiter for before? (17a.3.2.9)

41. Excuse me sir. I forgot to bring it before. (17b.1.4)

42. What is this called in Indonesian? (17b.1.8)

43. As a matter of fact there is no special name for that. (17b.1.11)

44. What do I say if I wish to tell someone else to pass something? (17b.1.16)

45. Here's the check. The total is 450 rupiah. (17b.1.28)

46. Does that child know how to eat with a spoon and fork? (17b.3.2.3)

47. Cut that cake with this knife and divide it into eight parts. (17b.3.2.5)

48. These bowls can be used for food and these cups for things to drink. (17b.3.2.10)

49. He says that he can not wait long so he asked the waiter to give him his food now. (17b.3.2.19)

50. Hand this invitation to the gentleman who own this restaurant. (17b.3.2.17)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. Dimana| baiknja| bélok| kalau mau ke Setasion Gambir? (15b.3.3.8)
2. Apa| jang ada didepan kantor-pos? (15b.3.3.9)
3. Tempat duduk bétja/ apa selalu bersih? (15b.3.3.18)
4. Apa ada bis| dari Harmoni ke Pasar Baru? (15b.3.3.19)
5. Djalan Pedjambon itu/ berapa| lébarnja? (15b.3.3.15)
6. Apa saudara ingin/ saja ikut nonton? (16a.3.3.2)
7. Apa selalu ada kilat dan guntur| kalau hudjan mau turun? (16a.3.3.8)
8. Apa terus-terusan hudjan| waktu musim hudjan? (16a.3.3.12)
9. Hawa di Bandung/ apa selalu panas? (16a.3.3.16)
10. Saudara suka mana| hudjan gerimis/ apa hudjan besar? (16a.3.3.20)
11. Apa bisa tahan orang| hawa jang panas sekali? (16b.3.3.2)
12. Ada berapa musim| dinegeri saudara? (16b.3.3.6)
13. Apa angin kuat| pada musim dingin? (16b.3.3.8)
14. Berapa lama| musim kemarau? (16b.3.3.15)
15. Berapa lamanja| saudara tinggal di Indonésia? (16b.3.3.19)
16. Kirakira tiga-ratus méter dari sini/ kan ada rumah makan? (16b.3.3.2)
17. Tuan suka makan diluar/ atau didalam? (17a.3.3.8)

18. Apa| jang diberikan sama nasi goréng? (17a.3.3.13)
19. Apa saudara tahan| makan sambal? (17a.3.3.15)
20. Apa pernah| saudara lihat tjabé di Amérika? (17a.3.3.17)
21. Sebut nama barang2 jang dipakai untuk makan. (17b.3.3.14)
22. Apa biasa saudara merokok? (17b.3.3.19)
23. Apa kué/ lebih mahal| dari éskerim? (17b.3.3.18)
24. Minuman apa| jang bisa dipesan diréstoran? (17b.3.3.1)
25. Apa sendok-garpu selalu bersih| dirumah makan? (17b.3.3.15)

VOCABULARY

The following list includes all the words that have occurred in Basic Sentences of Lessons 13 - 17

abu: dust, ashes 17a

Achdiat: Achdiat 14a

achir: end 15a

achir bulan: end of the month 15a

agaknja: probably 13a

Agustus: August 16a

ahli: expert 14b

ajam: chicken 17a

ajam goréng: fried chicken 17a

ajam panggang: barbecued chicken 17a

ajo [ajo, ajo']: come on 13b

ambil (mengambil, diambil): take, take away 14a

ambilkan (mengambilkan, diambilkan): get for someone, fetch 17b

angin: wind 16b

angin ribut: storm 16b

angin topan: typhoon, storm 16b

angkat (mengangkat, diangkat): lift up. carry, carry away 14b

apa2 [apa-apa]: anything 15a

apalagi: furthermore, besides 15a

apa sadja: anything at all 16a

April: April 16a

arah: direction 13b

artikel: article 13a

„Athéis" [atéis]: "Atheist" 14a

atjar: pickle 17a

awan: cloud 16a

babi: pig, pork 17a

babi panggang: barbecued pork 17a

badan: body 16b

bajar (membajar, dibajar): pay, pay for 14b

Balai Pustaka: Balai Pustaka (a publishing company) 14b

banténg [bantèng]: wild buffalo 15b

barat: west 15b

baru: new 14b

batja (membatja, dibatja): read 13a

bawa [bawa'] (membawa, dibawa): bring, carry 13a

beberapa: several 14b

beberapa lama: some time 16b

béda: difference 17a

beku: freeze, congeal, harden 16b

belakang: back, rear 14b

belandja or berbelandja: shop 15a

bélok [bèloq]: turn (right or left), veer 15b

bélok kanan: turn right 15b

bélok kiri: turn left 15b

beras: polished rice (uncooked) 17a

berbelandja *or* belandja: shop 15a

berdjalan: walk 13b

ber-djalan2 [berdjalan-djalan]: walk around, take a walk 13a

berdjalan kaki: go on foot 13b

berhasil: succeed 14a

berikan (memberikan, diberikan): give (an object) 13a

beristirhat *or* istirahat: rest 15a

ber-matjam2 [bermatjam-matjam] *or* matjam2 [matjam-matjam]: various (kinds of) 17a

bersih: clean 15b

bertambah *or* tambah: increasingly 16a

berteduh: take shelter 16a

besar: big, large, heavy (of rain) 16a

bétja [bètja, bètja']: pedicab 13b

biar: let 13b

biarpun: although, even if 14a

bikin (membikin, dibikin: do make 15a

bilang (membilang, dibilang): say 17b

bintang: star 16b

bioskop [biòskòp]: movie, movies 16a

biru: blue 14b

bis surat: mailbox 13b

bon: check, bill 17b

buah: fruit 17b

buah2an [buah-buahan]: fruit (collective) 17b

buat: for 17a

buat (membuat, dibuat): do, make 15a

bukan... sadja: not only 16b

buku roman *or* roman: novel 14a

bulan: moon 16a

bumbu: spice 17a

bungkus (membungkus, dibungkus): wrap 13a

bungkusan: package, bundle 13a

Celsius [Sèlsyus]: Celsius, centigrade 16b

chusus: special 17b

dadar: omelet 17a

daftar: list 17a

daftar harga: price list 17a

daftar makanan: menu 17a

daging: meat 17a

daging bistik: steak 17a

dalam negeri: internal, domestic 15a

darat: land (as opposed to sea) 16b

dari atas: from above 14b

dari bawah: from down, below, under 14b

dekati(mendekati, didekati): approach 17a

dengarkan (mendengarkan, didengarkan): listen 13b deradjat: degree 16b

Désémber [Désèmber]: December 16a

diambil: be taken, be taken away 14a

diangkat: be lifted up 14b

diatas: on, over 14a

dibajar: be paid, be paid for 14b

dibatja: be read 13a

dibawa: be brought, carried 13a

diberikan: be given (of an object) 13a

dibikin: be done, made 15a

dibuat: be done, be made 15a

dibungkus: be wrapped 13a

didalam: inside 14a

didekati: be approached 17a

didengarkan: be listened to 13b

didjual: be sold 14a

didjumpai: be found 14a

digoréng: be fried 17a

dihampiri: be approached 17a

diingat: be remembered 13a

diingini: be desired 14b

diisap: be sucked, inhaled, smoked 17b

dikarang: be composed, be written (as by an author) 14a

dikasih: be given 17b

dikasihkan: be given 17b

dikerdjakan: be worked on, do 13b

diketemukan: be found 13a

dikirim: be sent 13a

dikojak: be torn 13a

dilandjutkan: be continued 17b

dilihat: be seen 13a

diluar: outside 14a

dimaksudkan: be meant 14b

di-mana2 [dimana-mana]: everywhere 14a

dimasak: be cooked 17a

dimasukkan: be put in, be inserted 13b

dipakai: be used, be worn, be put on 15b

diperlukan: be needed 14b

dipindjami: be lent (of a person money) 15a

dipindjamkan: be lent (of money) 15a

dirobék: be torn 13a

disamping: beside 14a

disangka: be guessed, supposed 16a

diseberang: across, on the other side 15b

disebut: be mentioned, called 16b

diselesaikan: be finished 13b

disetir: be driven (a car) 13b

disiarkan: be broadcasted 13b

disimpan: be kept, save, put away 13a

disuruh: be told, ordered 17b

disusun: be compiled 14b

ditanjakan: be asked about 15a

ditaruh: be put 13a

ditawar: be bargained for, be offered as a price 15b

ditengah djalan: on the way 16a

ditepi: at the edge 14b

diterbitkan: be published 14b

diterima: be received 13b

diteruskan: be continued 17b

ditjampur: be mixed 17a

ditonton: be watched (as by a spectator) 16a

ditukar: be exchanged, changed 17b

ditulis: be written 13b

ditunggu: be waited for 13a

diusulkan: be suggested 14a

djadi: do, be all right 17a

djadi or mendjadi: become 16b

Djalan Pedjambon: Pedjambon Street 15b

djangan: don't 13a

Djanuari: January 16a

djarang: rare, infrequent 16a

djatuh: fall 14b

djauhnja: the distance 15b

djembatan: bridge 15b

djual (mendjual, didjual): sell 14a

Djuli: July 16a

djumlah: sum, total 17b

djumpai (mendjumpai, didjumpai): find 14a

Djuni: June 16a

dua-buah: two (objects) 13a

duduk: sit, sit down 15b

énak: good (taste) 17a

endak pernah: never 16a

engkau [engkaw]: you (familiar) 15a

és [ès]: ice 16b

éskerim: ice cream 17b

Fahrenhéit [Farenhèit]: Fahrenheit 16b

filem [filem, filèm]: movie, movies, movie theatre 16a

gadji: wages, wage 15a

gadjian: payday 15a

gadogado [gadógadó]: gadogado (fresh vegetable salad served with spicy peanut sauce) 17a

garam: salt 17b

garpu: fork 17b

gelap: dark 16a

gelas: tumbler 17b

gelédék [gelèdèk]: lightning 16a

gerimis: drizzle 16a

goréng (menggoréng, digoréng): fry 17a

gugur: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b

gula: sugar 17b

gulai: gulai (a kind of stew) 17a

gulai ajam: chicken gulai 17a

gulai daging: meat gulai 17a

gulai ikan: fish gulai 17a

gulai kambing: goat gulai 17a

gulai udang: shrimp gulai 17a

guna: use 15a

guntur: thunder 16a

gurih: tasty 17a

guruh: thunder 16a

habis: be gone, exhausted, used up 15a

ham: ham 17a

hampiri (menghampiri, dihampiri): approach 17a

hangus: burnt, scorched 16b

haus: thirsty 17a

hawa: weather 16a

héran: be surprised 14a

hidjau [hidjaw]: green 14a

hitam: black 14b

hudjan: rain 16a

hudjan gerimis: drizzle 16a

hudjan rintik2: drizzle 16a

ikan: fish 17a

ikan bakar: grilled fish 17a

ikan goréng: fried fish 17a

ikan panggang: barbecued fish 17a

ikut: go with, accompany, share 15a

Indonésia-Indonésia: Indonesian-Indonesian 14b

ingat (mengingat, diingat): remember 13a

ingin: desire 14b

ingini (mengingini, diingini): desire 14b

isap (mengisap, diisap): suck, inhale, smoke 17b

isap rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

istirahat or beristirahat: rest 15a

jaitu [ja'itu]: that is 14b

kadang2 [kadang-kadang]: sometimes 16a

kaki: foot, leg 13b

kali: river, canal 16b

kali: a time 16b

kamar: room 13a

kamar depan: front room 13a

kamar tidur: bedroom 13a

kambing: goat 17a

kamu: you (familiar) 15a

kamus: dictionary 14b

kan: not 15a

kantor: office 13a

kantor-pos: post office 13a

kapal: ship 16b

karam: be wrecked 16b

karang (mengarang, dikarang): compose, write (as author) 14a

karangan: composition 14a

kasih [kasih, kasi] (mengasih, dikasih): give 17b

kasihkan [kasihkan, kasikan] (mengasihkan, dikasihkan): give 17b

katjang: bean, pea 17a

katjang tanah: peanut 17a

kau [kaw]: you (familiar) 15a

keatas: upward, (to) above, higher 14b

kebawah: (to) down, downward, (to) beneath, (to) under, (to) below 14b

kebetulan: accidental, by chance, as it happens 16a

kedai [kedèy]: shop 16a

kehudjanan: get rained on, be caught in the rain 16a

kekurangan: suffer from a lack of, lack 16b

kelabu: gray 14b

kelihatan: be visible, appear 16a

keluar: go out, go outside 14a

keluarga: family 13b

kemarén malam: last night 14a

kentjang: swift, strong (wind) 16b

kepiting: crab 17a

kerdja: work 15a

kerdjakan (mengerdjakan, dikerdjakan): work on, do 13b

kering: dry 16a

keripik: deep fried vegetable chips 17a

kerupuk: deep fried shrimp chips 17a

kesamping: to the side 14b

ketemukan: find 13a

kétjap [kètjap]: soya-sauce 17a

ketjuali: other than 17a

ketjuali kalau: unless 17a

kilat: lightning 16a

kilo [kilò] or kilométer [kilòmèter] or kilométér [kilòmètèr]: kilometer (about 5/8 of a mile) 15b

kirim (mengirim, dikirim): send 13a

kojak (mengojak, dikojak): tear 13a

kopi [kòpi]: coffee 16a

kopi tubruk: Turkish coffee 17b

koran: newspaper 13a

kosong: empty 15b

kotor: dirty 15b

kuah katjang: peanut sauce 17a

kuah kétjap: sauce made with soya-sauce 17a

kuat: strong 16b

kué [kuèh, kué]: cake, cookie 17b

kué lapis: layer-cake 17b

kulit: skin, bark, cover 14a

kumpulan: collection 14a

kuning: yellow 14b

kurang-lebih: more or less, about 17a

lada: black pepper 17b

lain kali: some other time 16b

landjutkan (melandjutkan, dilandjutkan): continue 17b

lapangan: field, square 15b

Lapangan Banténg Selatan: South Banteng Square 15b

Lapangan Banténg Timur: East Banteng Square 15b

lapar: hungry 17a

lauk: accompanying dish 17a

lauk-pauk: accompanying dishes (collective) 17a

laut: sea 16b

lebat: heavy (of rain) 16a

lebih-kurang: more or less, about 17a

lemari: wardrobe 13a

lihat2 [lihat-lihat] or me-lihat2 [melihat-lihat]: look around at 15a

lila: purple 14b

luarbiasa: extraordinary, exceptional 16b

luar negeri: abroad, foreign 15a

lupa: forget 13a

madjalah: magazine 13a

maka: so, consequently 15a

makanan: food 16b

maksud: mean, intend, or meaning, intention 14b

malah: even, so much so 16b

malam2 [malam-malam]: nights 15b

mampu: be able to afford, well-off 15a

mana2 [mana-mana]: everywhere 14a, anywhere 15a

mana sadja: anywhere at all 16a

mangkuk [mangkuq, mangkòq]: bowl, deep dish 17b

manis: sweet 17b

Maret: March 16a

masak (memasak, dimasak): cook 17a

masakan: cooking, cuisine 17a

masing2 [masing-masing]: each respectively 16a

masukkan (memasukkan, dimasukkan): put in, insert 13b

matahari: sun 16a

matjam: kind 16a

matjam2 [matjam-matjam] or ber-matjam2 [bermatjam-matjam]: various (kinds of) 17a

Médan: Medan 13b

Méi [mèy]: May 16a

melandjutkan: continue 17b

me-lihat2 [melihat-lihat] or lihat2 [lihat-lihat]: look around at 15a

memakai (pakai): use, wear, put on 15b

memasak (masak): cook 17a

memasukkan (masukkan): put in, insert 13b

membajar: pay, pay for 14b

membatja: read 13a

membawa: bring, carry 13a

memberikan: give (an object) 13a

membikin: do, make 15a

membuat: do, make 15a

membungkus: wrap 13a

memerlukan (perlukan): need 14b

memindjami (pindjami): lend (a person money) 15a

memindjamkan (pindjamkan): lend (money) 15a

menanjakan (tanjakan): ask about 15a

menarik: interesting 13a

menaruh (taruh): put 13a

menawar (tawar): bargain, offer as a price 15b

mendekati: approach 17a

mendengarkan: listen 13b

mendjadi or djadi: become 16b

mendjual: sell 14a

mendjumpai: find 14a

mendung: overcast 16a

menerbitkan (terbitkan): publish 14b

menerima (terima): receive 13b

meneruskan (teruskan): continue 17b

mengambil (ambil): take, take away 14a

mengangkat (angkat): lift up, carry, carry away 14b

mengapa: do what 13b

mengarang (karang): compose, write (as author) 14a

mengasih (kasih): give 17b

mengasihkan (kasihkan): give 17b

mengenai: about, regarding 13a

mengerdjakan (kerdjakan): work on, do 13b

mengetemukan (ketemukan): find 13a

menggoréng: fry 17a

menghampiri: approach 17a

mengingat (ingat): remember 13a

mengirim (kirim): send 13a

mengisap (isap): suck, inhale, smoke 17b

mengojak (kojak): to tear 13a

mengusulkan (usulkan): suggest 14a

menjangka or njangka (sangka): guess suppose 16a

menjebut or njebut (sebut): mention, call 16b

menjelesaikan (selesaikan): finish (something) 13b

menjetir (setir): drive (a car) 13b

menjiarkan (siarkan): broadcast 13b

menjimpan (simpan): keep, save, put away 13a

menjuruh (suruh): tell, order 17b

menjusun (susun): compile 14b

menonton or nonton (tonton): watch (as a spectator) 16a

menukar (tukar): exchange, change 17b

mentéga [mentèga]: butter 17b

mentjampur: mix 17a

ménu: menu 17a

menulis (tulis): write 13b

menunggu (tunggu): wait, wait for 13a

mérah [mèrah]: red 14b

mérah djambu: pink 14b

merasa: feel 17a

meritja: black pepper 17b

merobék: tear 13a

merokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

meskipun: although, even if 14a

mesti: must 14a

méter [mèter] or métér [mètèr]: meter (about 39 inches) 15b

minuman: drink, thing to drink 17b

minum rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

misalnja: for example 17b

mobil: car, auto 13b

mungkin: possible 13b

musik: music 13b

musim: season 16a

musim hudjan: rainy season 16a

musim panas or musim kering or musim kemarau [kemaraw]: dry season 16a

naik: go up, ride 13b

nasi: cooked rice 17a

nasi goréng: fried rice 17a

nasi gurih: tasty rice (prepared with coconut juice) 17a

nasi putih: white rice 17a

nelajan: fisherman 16b

nol: zero 16b

nonton or menonton (tonton): watch (as a spectator) 16a

Nopémber [Nópèmber]: November 16a

Oktober [Òktóber]: October 16a

oléh: by 13b

oplét: oplet (station wagon bus) 15b

oranje: orange 14b

padahal: and yet 16a

padi: unpolished rice (uncooked) 17a

pagi2 [pagi-pagi]: early in the morning, mornings 15b

pajung: umbrella 16a

pakai (memakai, dipakai): use, wear, put on 15b

paling: most 14b

paling kurang: at least 15a

paling sedikit: at least 15a

paling tinggi: at the highest 15b

paman: uncle 13b

panas: hot 16a

Pasar Baru: Pasar Baru (New Market) 15a

patjeklik [patjekelik]: famine 16b

Pébruari [pèbruari]: February 16a

pedas: spicy, hot 17a

pekerdjaan: job, work 13b

pelajan: waiter, bell-boy, servant 17a

pengarang: author, composer 14a

penghabisan [penghabisan, pengabisan]: last 16b

penuh: full 15b

perahu [perau]: boat 16b

perapatan: intersection 15b

perbuatan: action 17b

perlu: need, is necessary 14b

perlukan (memerlukan, diperlukan): need 14b

pernah: ever, once, at some time 16a

pertama: first 16b

pidato: speech 13a

pikiran: thought 16b

pilem [pilem, pilèm] *or* filem [filem, filèm]: movie, movies, movie theatre 16a

pindjami (memindjami, dipindjami): lend (a person money) 15a

pindjamkan (memindjamkan, dipindjamkan): lend (money) 15a

piring: dish, saucer 17a

pisang: banana 17b

pisau: knife 17b

porsi: portion, serving 17a

pos: mail 13a

Pramoedya Ananta Toer [Peramudya Ananta Tur]: Pramoedya Ananta Toer 14a

présidén [perésidèn]: president 13a

pula: also 16b

pungut: pick up 14b

Purwadarminta [purwadarminta, purwodarminto]: Purwadarminta 14b

putih: white 14b

radio: radio 13b

rak: rack, shelf, open (book) case 14a

rak buku: book-case (without doors) 14a

rasanja: feel 16b

rata2 [rata-rata]: on the average 16b

rékening [rèkening]: check, bill 17b

rentjana: plan 16a

ribut: noise, disturbance 16b

rintik2 [rintiq-rintiq]: drizzle 16a

robék [robèk] (merobék, dirobék]: tear, torn 13a

roman: novel 14a

rontok: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b

roti: bread 17b

sajur: vegetable 17a

sajur2an [sajur-sajuran]: vegetables (collective) 17a

sajur lodéh: vegetable soup with coconut cream 17a

sakit: sick, hurt 16a

sambal: sambal (hot pepper condiment) 17a

sambal goréng ikan: fish in a spicy sauce 17a

sambal goréng udang: shrimp in a spicy sauce 17a

sambal katjang: peanut sauce 17a

sangka (menjangka or njangka, disangka): guess, suppose 16a

sapi: cow, beef 17a

saté: sate (meat on a skewer) 17a

saté ajam: chicken sate 17a

saté babi: pork sate 17a

saté kambing: goat sate 17a

saté Madura: chicken sate with a special sauce 17a

saté Padang: beef sate with a special sauce 17a

satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b

satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b

satu bungkus or sebungkus: a pack (of) 17b

satu hari: all day 16a

satu hari penuh: all day long 16a

satu mangkuk or semangkuk: a bowl (of) 17b

satu porsi: a serving 17a

satu potong or sepotong: a slice, a piece 17b

satu piring or sepiring: a dish (of) 17a

satu tjangkir or setjangkir: a cup (of) 17b

sawah: wet rice field 16b

sawomatang: brown 14b

sebatang or satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b

sebenarnja: as a matter of fact 17b

seberang: across, other side 15b

sebetulnja: as a matter of fact 17b

sebidji [sebidji, sebidji'] or satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b

sebuah: one (object) 13a

sebungkus or satu bungkus: a pack (of) 17b

sebut (menjebut or njebut, disebut): mention, call (by a name) 16b

sedang: while 13b

sedang: be engaged in, be (do)ing 13b

se-dikit2nja [sedikit-dikitnja]: at least 15a

segala: all 14a

segalanja: everything 15a

segar: refreshing, invigorating, refreshed, invigorated 17a

segelas or satu gelas: a glass (of) 17b

sehingga or hingga: so that (as a result) 16b

se-hari2an [sehari-harian]: all day long 16a

sekali: once 16b

sekali: at the same time 17a

sekali or sekaligus: at the same time 17a

se-kurang2nja [sekurang-kurangnja]: at least 15a

selama ini: all this time 13a

selatan: south 15b

selesaikan [seleseykan] (menjelesaikan, diselesaikan): finish (something) 13b

semalam: last night 14a

semangkuk or satu mangkuk: a bowl (of) 17b

sematjam: like, of the same types 14a

semur ajam: chicken gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur daging: meat gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur ikan: fish gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur kambing: goat gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur udang: shrimp gulai with soya-sauce 17a

sendiri: myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves 17a

sendirian: alone 15a

séndok: spoon 17b

séndok-garpu: silver (flatware) 17b

sepiring or satu piring: a dish (of) 17a

sepotong or satu potong: a slice, a piece 17b

Séptémber [Sèptèmber]: September 16a

sering or seringkali: often 16a

Setasion Gambir: Gambir Station 15b

se-tinggi2nja [setinggi-tingginja]: at the highest 15b

setir: drive (a car) 13b

setjangkir or satu tjangkir: a cup (of) 17b

séwa (menjéwa, diséwa): rent, hire 15b

siang2 [siang-siang]: late in the early afternoon, early afternoons 15b

siapa sadja: anyone at all 16a

siapa2 [siapa-siapa]: anyone 15a

siaran: broadcast 13b

siarkan (menjiarkan, disiarkan): broadcast 13b

sibuk: busy 13a

simpan (menjimpan, disimpan): keep, save, put away 13a

sop [sòp] or sup: soup 17a

soré2 [sòré-sòré]: late in the late afternoon, late afternoons 15b

soto [sótó]: soto, a watery stew (or soup with vegetable and meat) 17a

soto ajam: chicken soto 17a

suatu: a certain 13a

suatu tempat: a certain, some place 13a

Sukarnò: Sukarno 13a

suluh: torch 13a

Suluh Indonésia: Suluh Indonesia (name of newspaper) 13a

sungai [sungè]: river 16b

sungguhpun: although, even if 14a

sup or sop [sòp]: soup 17a

supaja: in order that, that 14a

sup ajam: chicken soup 17a

sup buntut: ox-tail soup 17a

sup kambing: goat soup 17a

surat: letter 13b

surat kabar: newspaper 13a

Surjo [Surjò]: Surjo 16a

suruh (menjuruh, disuruh): tell, order 17b

susah: troublesome 16a

susun (menjusun, disusun): compile 14b

Sutjipto: Sutjipto 13b

tadi malam: last night 14a

tahan: endure, stand 16b

takut: fear 13a

tambah or bertambah: increasingly 16a

tanah: land, earth 17a

tanaman: plant 16b

tanam2an [tanam-tanaman]: plants (collectively), plant life 16b tangan: arm, hand 13b

tanja: ask 15b

tanjakan (menanjakan, ditanjakan): ask about 15a

tapi: but 13b

tarip or daftar harga: price list 17a

taruh [taruq, taròq] (menaruh, ditaruh): put 13a

taufan [tawfan] or topan [tòpan] or angin topan: typhoon, storm 16b

tawar (menawar, ditawar): bargain, offer as a price 15b

téh [tèh]: tea 16a

telor or telur: egg 17a

telor mata sapi: eggs sunnyside up 17a

telor rebus: boiled egg 17a

telor setengah matang or telor setengah masak: soft-boiled egg 17a

tempat duduk: seat 15b

témperatur [tèmperatur]: temperature 16b

tengah: middle 14b

tengah2 [tengah-tengah]: center 14b

tenggelam: sink 16b

tentang: about, regarding 13a

tepi: edge 14b

terachir [terachir, ter'achir]: last 16b

terbit: appear as a publication 14b

terbitkan (menerbitkan, diterbitkan): publish 14b

terdjadi: occur 16b

terém [terèm]: trolley 15b

terima (menerima, diterima): receive 13b

terkenal: well-known 14a

terlambat: too slow, too late 16b

terpaksa: forced, compelled 15a

tertarik: be interested 14a

terus: uninterruptedly, immediately, right straight through 16a

terus2an [terus-terusan] or terus-menerus: right straight through, without any interruption 16a

teruskan (meneruskan, diteruskan): continue 17b

tetapi djuga: but also 16b

tiang: pole, column, post 14a

tiga-buah: three (objects) 13a

timur: east 15b

tjabai or tjabé [tjabè']: very spicy (hot) small red peppers 17a

tjair: melt, dissolve, be liquid 16b

tjampur (mentjampur, ditjampur): mix 17a

tjangkir: cup 17b

tjapé [tjapè'] or tjapék [tjapèq]: tired 15a

tjerita or tjeritera: story 14a

tjerutu: cigar 17b

tjoklat: brown 14b

tjukup: enough 15a

toh: one must admit 17a

tonton (menonton or nonton, ditonton): watch (as a spectator) 16a

topan [tòpan]: typhoon, storm 16b

tukang bétja: pedicab-driver 15b

tukar (menukar, ditukar): exchange, change 17b

tulis (menulis, ditulis): write 13b

tunggu (menunggu, ditunggu): wait, wait for 13a

turut: go with, accompany, share 15a

uang or wang: money 15a

udang: shrimp 17a

udara: air, atmosphere 17a

udjung: end 15b

umpamanja: for example 17b

umum: general, common 14b

ungu: purple 14b

usul: suggestion 14a

usulkan (mengusulkan, diusulkan): suggest 14a

utara: north 15b

wah: gosh 16a

waktu: time 13a

walaupun: although, even if 14a

wang or uang: money 15a

warung: shop 16a

warung kopi: coffee house 16a